



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

**FBIS-CHI-95-178**  
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**14 September 1995**

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# Daily Report

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## General

### Foreign Ministry Holds Regular News Conference

#### Amnesty Interrupts Briefing

BK1409075295 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0746 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP) — Amnesty International interrupted a Chinese Foreign Ministry briefing for foreign reporters here Thursday to try to hand over a petition demanding the release of an imprisoned Chinese journalist and a Tibetan nun.

Amnesty press officer Casey Kelsoe attempted to hand ministry spokesman Chen Jian a petition calling for action in the cases of Phuntsog Nyidron, a Tibetan Buddhist nun sentenced to 17 years in 1989 and Gao Yu, a journalist jailed for six years in 1993 for leaking state secrets.

However, Chen refused to accept the petition during the conference and again when Kelsoe made a second attempt at the end of the briefing.

The petition was a part of a package involving individual cases from 11 countries that Amnesty has highlighted at the Fourth World Conference on Women here.

Amnesty's delegation to the conference is the first from the London-based human rights watchdog ever to be allowed into China.

#### Comments on Wei's Location

BK1409100795 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0958 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP) — China marked the second anniversary Thursday of Wei Jingsheng's release from prison by denying charges of secrecy over the current whereabouts of the country's most celebrated political dissident.

Released two years ago to the day after nearly 15 years in jail, Wei was taken into police detention in April last year and has not been seen or heard of since.

"We have always been very transparent on this issue," Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Jian told reporters Thursday.

"I can tell you that because Wei Jinsheng is involved in some crimes, Chinese judicial departments... are carrying out judicial investigations on his case," Chen said.

More than 16 months after he was taken back into detention, Wei's family has been given no indication as to where or why he is being held.

Wei was sentenced to 15 years in 1979 for counter-revolutionary activities and served all but six months of the jail term before being released as part of a charm offensive to boost Beijing's failed bid to hold the 2000 Olympic Games.

Wei defied the authorities by meeting regularly with foreign journalists and politicians after his release, most notably with US Assistant Secretary for Human Rights John Shattuck.

It was the meeting with Shattuck, during which Wei urged Washington to take a harder line with Beijing over human rights, that finally prompted the authorities to bring him back into detention.

#### Views NATO's 'Abuse of Force'

OW1409111495 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1057 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — China today calls upon the United Nations Security Council [UNSC] to sincerely and effectively use its rights and stop the Nato's abuse of force in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chen Jian made the appeal at a weekly news conference here this afternoon.

"For days, the Nato has successively dispatched a large number of airplanes and has gone so far as using weapons of massive destruction such as cruise missiles to launch wanton and indiscriminated bombing over the Bosnian Serbian targets, including civilian facilities, which has resulted in heavy civilian casualties," Chen said.

"The Chinese side is deeply concerned about it," Chen said.

As always, he noted, China is not in favor of using force such as launching air strikes in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Fact has shown that the present action taken by the Nato has turned it into a belligerent part in the conflict, which threatens the Bosnian peace process," the spokesman said.

At present, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina have already reached an agreement in principle on the political settlement of the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Under such circumstances, the air strike has not been stopped. On the contrary, it has been further escalated.

"I can not but make people wonder being so keen at launching air strikes is for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina or for some other purposes," Chen queried.

China holds that peaceful talks is the only way to settle the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the international community should encourage the peaceful efforts of the various parties instead of taking actions that will further sharpen the conflicts there.

"We call upon the UN Security Council to sincerely and effectively use its rights and stop Nato's abuse of force, which is an act of power politics, and urge the warring parties to stop their action of hostility so as to create a favorable political atmosphere for a peaceful settlement of the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina," Chen stated.

#### **Demands Halt to Air Strikes**

*BK1409110295 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1055 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP) — China, for the first time, demanded Thursday an immediate end to NATO air strikes in Bosnia, calling the attacks on Bosnian Serb positions an "abuse of force" by the western alliance.

"We call upon the UN Security Council to sincerely and effectively use its rights and stop NATO's abuse of force, which is an act of power politics, and urge the warring parties to stop their action of hostility," foreign ministry spokesman Chen Jian said.

People could not help but wonder if the NATO air strikes were intended to restore peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina "or for some other purposes," he said in a statement read a regular press briefing.

"The international community should encourage the peaceful efforts of the various parties instead of taking actions that will further sharpen the conflict there," he said.

"Peaceful talks are the only way to settle the issue," he added.

China, a permanent member of the Security Council, had until Thursday only condemned the air attacks on Bosnian Serb positions around Sarajevo, without explicitly demanding a halt to them.

#### **Views Taiwan's UN Admission**

*OW1409103695 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1014 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — China today urged the United States Government to keep its words and take concrete steps to prevent the Congress from adopting a bill that supports Taiwan's admission into the United Nations.

When asked to comment on a report at a weekly news conference today that the US Congress will deliberate

and vote on a bill supporting Taiwan's admission into the UN, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chen Jian said "The United Nations is an international organization of sovereign states, and that China's representation in the UN has long been settled," adding that "Taiwan, as a province of China, has no right whatsoever to be part of it."

The US Congress's deliberation of the issue of supporting Taiwan's accession into the UN is a brazen trampling upon the UN Charter and a serious encroachment upon China's sovereignty, he said. "The Chinese Government and people are firmly opposed to this."

Recently, he noted, the US Government has repeatedly indicated that it would continue to pursue the "one China" policy, observe the three joint communiques signed between the two countries and oppose the calls for "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan", an independent Taiwan and Taiwan's accession into the United Nations.

"We hope that the US Government will keep its words and take concrete steps to prevent the Congress from adopting this anti-China bill, so as not to create new troubles or erect new obstacles to Sino-US relations," the spokesman added.

#### **Qian To Attend UN**

*OW1409091995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0916 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will lead a Chinese delegation to attend the 50th General Assembly of the United Nations from September 23 to October 1.

This was announced by Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chen Jian at the press conference here today.

#### **Qian Qichen To Visit Russia**

*OW1409091795 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0907 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will pay an official visit to the Russian Federation from September 21 to 23 at the invitation of Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Jian made the announcement at a press conference here this afternoon.

**Qian To Visit Europe**

*OW1409093895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0927 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will pay an official visit to the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Ireland from October 1 to 9.

Qian will visit these countries as guest of British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, Luxembourg Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jacques-Francois Poos and Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dick Spring.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chen Jian made the announcement at a press conference here today.

During his trip to the UK, Qian will meet with Prime Minister John Major, First Secretary of State and Deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine and other British officials. He will also hold talks with Rifkind, Chen said.

"The two sides will exchange views on bilateral relations, including the Hong Kong issue and some other international issues of shared concern," he said.

"The Chinese side hopes that this visit will help to facilitate improving and further developing the bilateral relations and also benefit the cooperation between the two countries on the question of Hong Kong," the spokesman said.

**Micronesian Official To Visit**

*OW1409092295 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0917 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — Vice President of the Federated States of Micronesia Jacob Nena will pay a working visit to China from September 21 to 26 at the invitation of Chinese Vice President Rong Yiren.

This was announced here today by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

**Cameroonian Official To Visit**

*OW1409092895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0920 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cameroon, will pay an official visit to China from September 19 to 26 at the invitation of Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

This announcement was made here today by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

**Further on UN Fourth World Conference on Women**

**Deng's Daughter Quotes Mao**

*OW1309130695 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1245 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — China is among one of the few countries which have done best in the advancement of women but the final emancipation of the Chinese women depends on their own enhanced awareness, said Deng Nan, [Deng Xiaoping's daughter] Chinese vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission.

China has made great progress in solving women's problems and in the advancement of their status, Deng Nan said in the office of the Chinese government delegation to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW).

"It is a great honor for China to host such a grand gathering of the world's women," said Deng Nan, who was awarded "Butrus Butrus-Ghali Special Research Prize" by the United Nations for her work in environment and social development.

Deng said she has come to the conference as a delegate of the Chinese government delegation and an advisor to Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations, offering suggestions for the conference.

"Women hold up half the sky," she said, quoting Mao Zedong, the late leader of China. "All trades, especially those involving social development, cannot work without the participation of women. Without their participation, there would be no development and the world could not be better," she said.

Women have dual responsibilities: they have to take care of the family and take up the social responsibility, she said. In this sense, she added, women encounter more difficulties than men. Therefore, women's emancipation first depends on their own awareness and their hard work.

On the other hand, she said, women cannot dedicate themselves to work without the participation and support of men. As vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, Deng said women have enjoyed equal rights with men in her commission for women have done as well as in their research work as men.

However, she noted, much remains to be done in solving all the problems facing the women either in



the developing countries or the developed countries. Of course the case is different from country to country.

Yet, she expressed her belief that the current women's conference would produce a positive role in promoting women's advancement in the coming century.

#### **'Roundup' on Idea Exchange**

*OW1309152995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1422 GMT 13 Sep 95*

["Roundup": "Review of FWCW General Exchange of Views"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — After 13 plenary sessions in seven days, the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) finished its general exchange of views at the Beijing International Convention Center today.

The conference is expected to close after adopting the Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration on September 15.

More than 270 people spoke on behalf of 189 countries and regions as well as United Nations agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. The representatives include not only heads of the state and governments, cabinet ministers, but also queens, First Ladies and princesses.

Although views voiced were somewhat different and emphasis was placed on different aspects in the speeches, with few inharmonious remarks being made, the representatives of the overwhelming majority of countries, centering on the theme of "equality, development and peace" and on an equal and frank and sincere basis, exchanged views on the situation of the world women's cause, the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies and the impact the current conference will produce in promoting the development of the world women's cause.

Many speakers touched upon the profound political, economic, social and cultural changes that have taken place in the world since the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies were adopted in 1985. These changes have brought about both positive and negative impact on the work of the women. Governments of many countries have adopted laws to improve equality between men and women and established state institutions for this end.

International organizations have attached greater importance to the status and roles of women and non-governmental organizations played increasingly important roles in promoting legislation and establishment of mechanisms. However, while confirming progress in

this regard, representatives cited a host of facts to show that there are still serious problems such as poverty and unemployment of women, violence against women, exclusion of women from government decision-making.

Governments of all countries have no differences in obtaining the general goal of equality between men and women, but, prior to the conference some analysts had predicted that there would be disagreements over the order of importance for areas of critical concern for women and some specific issues concerning religion and cultural tradition.

However, such circumstances did not occur in both the general exchange of views and the paralleling negotiations on the two main documents to be adopted at the conference.

Through various different positions, a consensus can be seen, namely, the biggest obstacle to equality is poverty, women's participation and advancement are the approach to eliminate poverty, and education and good health are the condition for equal participation and advancement.

Therefore, these problems have become issues of common concern at the conference. Many representatives pointed out that inequality between men and women is still "deep-rooted" in the world because of restrictions of economic, social development and many other factors, and unhealthy practices left over by history.

Most representatives of developing countries noted that when poverty of women still prevails, and violence, conflicts, wars and slaughters run rampant, discussions of women's rights and obligations are not only a matter related to democracy and human rights, but a matter of survival above all.

In the whole process of general exchange of views, representatives from both developed and developing countries agree that only when inequality between men and women is eliminated completely and the relationship between men and women is turned into full and equal partnership can the world meet the challenges of the 21st century. The representatives of all countries expressed the hope that the conference will lay the cornerstone for the "real equality" between men and women in the next century.

During the general exchange of views, representatives of many countries as well as UN agencies made specific commitments to further implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and implementing the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action.

They expressed the hope that the current conference will be a "conference of commitment" and characterized

more by pragmatism. The FWCW Secretary-General Gertrude Mongella expressed her appreciation for this by saying "Participants had not waited to make commitments, they had come with commitments in hand."

While heated exchange of views was going on in the conference hall, the negotiations of the working groups made progress. The number of 438 bracketed disagreements in the draft Platform for Action prior to the opening of the conference has been reduced to a few. Compromises have been made on most of the disagreements on the issue of women's reproductive health contained in the section of women's health, which is the most contentious one due to religious and traditional factors.

At present, big differences remain on the issue of "new extra resources" from developed countries asked by developing countries for them to carry out the Platform for Action. Financial resources are undoubtedly the necessary guarantee for developing countries to push forward the cause of women's advancement. However, taking into account the sluggish global economy, it seems that it is not easy for developed countries to provide more resources.

It is an irreversible trend of world development and also a major reason for the smooth proceeding of the conference that countries, big or small, rich or poor, exchange their views on issues of common concern under one roof, on an equal and frank and sincere basis, and seek common grounds; the big and the rich must not bully the small and the poor.

#### Platform for Action Progresses

OW1409070095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0625 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — The Main Committee of the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) continues to approve texts of the draft Platform for Action submitted by the working groups, as a small remaining part of contentious issues has been handed over to a high-level group for deliberation.

The Main Committee, in a seven-hour meeting which lasted until 2:20 a.m. Today, endorsed texts on a number of controversial subjects, including sexual and reproductive rights, pornography, trafficking in women and girls, the possible sale of children's organs, and the mobilization of resources for the advancement of women.

Also, the committee approved sections of the draft Platform for Action concerning poverty, education, health, violence against women, economic structures,

mechanisms for the advancement of women, human rights, the environment and the girl child.

The draft's chapters on the global framework, critical areas of concern and financial resources were approved, too, "largely free of brackets," according to a press release. The bracketed parts of the drafts indicated differences of opinions and have to be all removed before the documents are ready for final approval.

By yesterday, the delegates had resolved most long-standing issues at the working group level, but left unresolved texts on sexual orientation, and on issues relating to sovereignty rights of each country and on religious, ethical and cultural backgrounds.

In addition, the titles of all 12 critical areas of concern remained bracketed, according to the press release.

The committee decided to postpone approval of the draft's Mission Statement after the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, said that it was unbalanced and weighted too heavily towards human rights to the detriment of development.

Earlier today, a high-level group started working on contentious wording of the draft Beijing Declaration, in addition to remaining unsolved issues in the Platform.

According to sources, the contentious sections of the Beijing Declaration involved such issues as reproductive health, sexuality, resources with regard to the implementation of the Platform, and the access to technology, information and market on equitable terms as a means to further the advancement of women.

However, the fifth or last meeting of the Main Committee, scheduled to start at 3:00 p.m. Today, must resolve all the pending issues, before the Conference adopts both final documents at its closing session tomorrow.

#### Li Peng Meets Departing, Arriving Ambassadors

OW1309121095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1306 GMT 12 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) — State Council Premier Li Peng met at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse with 11 departing and new ambassadors to China this afternoon.

The envoys include Kuwaiti Ambassador al-Rayyis, Qatari Ambassador al-Khalifah, Algerian Ambassador Ha-er-fa Ma-mo-li [this and subsequent names as transliterated], who are leaving their offices in Beijing.

The new arrivals are Swiss Ambassador Xi-ke, Mexican Ambassador Wei-bo, Kazakh Ambassador Su-er-dan-no-fu, Danish Ambassador Bai-mu-shen, Croatian

Ambassador Si-te-lei-ni-ya, Equatorial Guinean Ambassador Man-ge, Malaysian Ambassador Jia-a-fa, and Saudi Ambassador You-su-fu.

At the meeting, Li Peng expressed his thanks to the outgoing ambassadors for their contributions to promoting friendship and cooperation between China and their countries and extended welcome to the new ambassadors, expressing the hope that they will contribute more to strengthening the friendly cooperation between their countries and China.

Li Peng also briefed the ambassadors on China's current domestic situation. He said that the Chinese Government has made great efforts for the smooth convening of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women, and wished the conference a great success.

#### Delegate Addresses UN Trade Conference

OW1309172495 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1718 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, September 13 (XINHUA) — For industrialized nations to set up trade barriers against cheap imports from the third world will not help reduce unemployment in their own countries, said a Chinese delegate in Geneva today.

Instead, the solution lies in the growth of world economy, Chinese delegate Tang Yufeng told a session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

"In our view, unemployment in developed countries results from a combination of a variety of factors," he said. "It is intricately linked with a country's economic structure and its macroeconomic policies."

"The tendency of placing the blame of unemployment on the increase in export of manufactures from developing countries is not only unjust, but also short-sighted and biased," he told the UNCTAD meeting.

"It is known that the export earnings of the developing countries constitute the basis and precondition of their abilities to import from developed countries," he added.

The Chinese delegate criticized unilateral trade protectionism and restrictive measures against exports of developing countries as totally running counter to the Uruguay Round agreements and harming the healthy growth of world economy.

The problem of joblessness can only be tackled by comprehensive measures and long-term efforts, Tang said.

He also urged developed nations to readjust economic and industrial structures so as to promote economic growth and competitiveness.

#### United States & Canada

##### Spokesman Protests Dalai's U.S. Visit

OW1409102795 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1013 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — China today lodged a strong protest with the US government on the US arranging a meeting between US Vice President Al Gore and the Dalai Lama and a so-called "drop-by meeting" between President Bill Clinton and Dalai.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing summoned Scott Hallford, charge d'affaires ad interim of the US embassy in China today and lodged the protest, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Jian told a weekly press conference here this afternoon.

Li was quoted as saying that Tibet is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory and the Tibetan affairs is purely an internal affairs of China, which brooks "no foreign interference".

The US government has repeatedly stated that it recognizes that Tibet is part of China and it does not recognize Dalai's "government in exile", Li said. But, he went on to say, the above-mentioned action of the US side runs counter to its position, represents a connivance at and support to Dalai's clamour for the "independence of Tibet" and his political activities aimed at splitting the motherland and constitutes a gross interference in China's internal affairs.

"The Chinese government and people express their utmost indignation and strong displeasure at such US action," Li stated.

"The Chinese side once again demands that the US side strictly observe the norms governing international relations, stop using the question of Tibet to interfere in the internal affairs of China and refrain from creating any more incidents that may hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and undermine the bilateral relations," the spokesman said.

##### U.S. Envoy Summoned on Visit

BK1409085095 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0847 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP) — China summoned Thursday the acting head of the US embassy in Beijing to lodge a strongly-worded protest against President Bill Clinton's meeting this week with Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama.

Vice Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing told the embassy's charge d'affaires Scott Hallford that Wednesday's meeting in Washington constituted a "gross interference" in



China's internal affairs and he accused Washington of "(?conniving)" with the Dalai Lama to promote Tibetan independence.

The Dalai Lama was holding talks with Vice President Al Gore at the White House when Clinton dropped in briefly, to clock up the fourth meeting between the Dalai Lama and a US president since 1991.

According to foreign ministry spokesman Chen Jian, Li had stressed that the Tibetan issue was one which "brooks no foreign interference."

The meetings with Clinton and Gore represented "a connivance at and support for the Dalai Lama's clamour for the independence of Tibet and his political activities aimed at splitting the motherland," Li was quoted as saying.

The US mission in Beijing is currently without an ambassador, as it awaits the replacement of Stapleton Roy who vacated the post in June.

#### Further on Summons

BK1409091995 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0914 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP) — China summoned Thursday the acting head of the US embassy in Beijing to lodge a strongly worded protest against President Bill Clinton's meeting this week with Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama.

Vice Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing told the embassy's charge d'affairs Scott Hallford that Wednesday's meeting in Washington constituted a "gross interference" in China's internal affairs and he accused Washington of "conniving" with the Dalai Lama to promote Tibetan independence. [passage omitted]

Wednesday's meeting "runs counter" to Washington repeated statements that Tibet is part of China and that it does not recognise the Dalai Lama's government-in-exile in India, Li told Hallford.

"The Chinese government and people express their utmost indignation and strong displeasure at such an action."

Washington should cease using the Tibet issue as an excuse for meddling in China's internal affairs, Li said, adding that such incidents could only "undermine bilateral relations."

Clinton's meeting with the Dalai Lama, which the latter described as "very helpful, very meaningful," came amid a tenuous thaw in Sino-US relations which plunged to a new low following Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui's visit to the United States in June.

Beijing has yet to send back its ambassador to Washington, Li Daoyu, who was recalled to protest Li's visit.

Chinese troops entered Tibet in 1950 and the Dalai Lama fled into exile in 1959 following a failed uprising against Chinese rule.

#### Army Paper Describes Arrest of U.S. 'Spies'

HK1409081695 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
13 Sep 95 p A2

[Report: "Army Paper Describes Arrest of U.S. Spies in Cartoon Form"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to China's JIEFANGJUN BAO, Merit Citation Class I was awarded to two People's Liberation Army (PLA) soldiers for respectively discovering and arresting in late July in Fujian two U.S. military liaison officers stationed in Hong Kong for spying for military intelligence.

Chinese authorities announced on 2 August this year that U.S. air force liaison officer Joseph Wei Chan and assistant air force liaison officer Dwayne Howard Florenzie, stationed at the American Consulate [as published] in Hong Kong entered China on 23 July. They then sneaked into a number of restricted military sites in China's southeast coastal region and used cameras and videocameras to illegally obtain military intelligence. They were arrested on-the-spot by Chinese military personnel at 1004 on 29 July. Later, an officer of the Foreign Ministry summoned U.S. Embassy officials on the matter and lodged a strong protest.

The two U.S. liaison officers entered China at the time when China first announced its plan to carry out a missile launching drill in the East China Sea. At that time, Sino-U.S. relations had reached a low ebb because of the United States allowing Taiwan President Li Teng-hui to visit the United States.

JIEFANGJUN BAO recently described the arrest of the two spies in cartoon form. A squad leader called Li Dechen and a soldier named Zhan Congjun were on leave on 29 July. They left the barracks in the morning. On the way to town, they found a car standing by the road. They saw two men in the car using a camera to shoot the barracks through the car window. Li Dechen and Zhan Congjun suspected the identity of the two men, as they knew the place was not a tourist area or a commercial location. They could be secret agents spying for military intelligence. As a result, the two decided to share the work, with Li Dechen returning to the barracks to report the situation while Zhan Congjun stayed there to keep watch on the suspected persons.

The report said that not long after Li Dechen returned to the barracks, the suspected car left. Zhan Congjun hurriedly intercepted a fire engine and urged the driver to chase the suspected car. When the fire engine passed the car, it stopped in the center of the road to block the car's passage. The fire engine driver told the car to stop to allow the motorcade to pass first. A few minutes later, the duty officer of the barracks who received the report arrived with a number of fully-armed soldiers and arrested the two men. The two were found to be Joseph Wei Chan and Dwayne Howard Florenzie. They were expelled by China for illegally spying for military intelligence. Li Dechen and Zhan Congjun each won Merit Citation Class I for maintaining high vigilance and using their wits to arrest the enemy spies.

#### Further on Arrest

HK1409081395 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 25 Aug 95 p 8

[Captions to cartoons edited and drawn by Yang Yi  
(2799 1150): "Using Wits To Arrest Enemy Spies"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Using Wits To Arrest Enemy Spies

1. Squad leader Li Dechen and soldier Zhan Congjun of a certain unit were on leave. They left the barracks in the morning and were on their way to town.
2. Suddenly, they saw a car standing by the road. Two suspicious-looking men inside the car opened the window and used their camera to shot the scene of the barracks.
3. This was not a thoroughfare for businessmen or a scenic spot for tourists. Education conducted in ordinary times enabled the two soldiers to immediately heighten their vigilance: Are they trying to spy for military intelligence... The two soldiers came to the same conclusion without prior consultation — "Spies?!"
4. Li Dechen and Zhan Congjun made a prompt decision: One returned to the barracks to report the situation while the other kept watch on the suspected persons.
5. Li Dechen rushed to the duty office without a break to report what he saw. The duty officer immediately made a decision and summoned troops to the scene.
6. Zhan Congjun, who was keeping watch on the car, saw that the two suspected men were attempting to leave. He hurriedly intercepted a fire engine, which was on its way for a refill, and speedily overtook the car and stopped at the center of an intersection to block the car's passage.

7. To keep the two men there, the driver resourcefully explained: "Please wait for a moment, there is a motorcade passing by." He used this to lower the guard of the two men and win more time.

8. A few minutes later, the duty officer arrived with soldiers of the duty squad and swiftly detained the two suspected men. Through examination, the two men were found to be enemy spies, who were undertaking intelligence activities.

9. With the cooperation of the troops, Li Dechen and Zhan Congjun arrested the enemy spies in less than 20 minutes. The unit awarded them Merit Citation Class I.

10. The story fully shows that under leadership of the CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission, our Army is capable of fulfilling the sacred mission of defending the motherland entrusted by the party and the people.

#### Northeast Asia

##### Japan's Nuclear Posture Viewed

OW1309165695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0925 GMT 13 Sep 95

[Commentary by Da Jun (6671 0689): "Treasure the Hard-won Sino-Japanese Friendship"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) — Since May of this year, Japan has reacted erratically to China's nuclear testing, and it seems that its reactions are getting worse and worse. Japan's making a big fuss over this issue on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II [WWII] cannot but arouse people's suspicions: What Japan is up to?

In modern times, Japan, seeing that China was weak and could be easily cowed, has repeatedly launched wars of aggression against her, bringing untold suffering to the Chinese people. It may well be said that the entire modern history of Sino-Japanese relations is a history of Japan's aggression against China. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the victory of the world against fascism and China's victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan [WWII]. In an important year like this, Japan should deeply reflect on its crimes of aggression, earnestly sum up the experience and lessons of history, and properly handle problems left over from the war that are still plaguing people in the victimized countries. People have, however, seen from the way the "No War" resolution was aborted in the Japanese Diet how hard it is to ask Japan to face up to history! After much ado, not only was the resolution drained of its substance, it, after barely passing the House of Representatives, was abandoned hastily without even being sent to the House

of Councillors. It is only natural that the way Japan glossed over world opinion be condemned by people the world over.

However, Japan has been unusually vigorous on the question of China's nuclear tests. A ranking Liberal Democratic Party official claimed that "on this issue, we must not be vague at all; we should treat it seriously diplomatically." Thereupon, Japan, turning a deaf ear to China's explanations, convened an extraordinary full session of the two houses of the Diet on 4 August to adopt the "protest China's nuclear testing" resolution. Rarely has there been a diet resolution passed with amazing efficiency and speed in recent years that is so high-pitched and strongly-worded. Not only that, in late August, the Japanese Government announced that it would drastically freeze its grants-in-aid to China. It has been reported that the Japanese Government is also trying to have its "Resolution for Halting All Nuclear Testing" adopted at the UN General Assembly next month, bringing greater pressure to bear on nations, including China.

The Japanese Government has taken radically different attitudes on the two afore-mentioned issues. What on earth does this tell us? Public opinion in some quarters believes that the Japanese Government is trying to make use of the nuclear testing issue to dilute the commemorations in countries around the world of the big event of the 50th anniversary of victory of the world against fascism and China's victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, to divert the attention of the Japanese people from historical issues, to alleviate criticism from victimized countries for Japan's erroneous attitude toward history, to create confusion in regard to its history of aggression, and to improve the passive position it has occupied over the years. In stirring up antinuclear public opinion, the Japanese Government has also set an eye on making it serve its strategy of becoming a political power and on gaining votes in a general election for individuals in the government.

Things certainly cannot be done smoothly when the intent is evil. As pointed out by Japan's news media: "There are quite a few contradictions in the (Japanese) Government's logic, countermeasures, and grounds for argument against China's nuclear tests."

Japan has time and again proclaimed that its relations with China form the most important pillar of stability in the Asia-Pacific region, on which the Japanese Government's policy on China is precisely founded. However, Japan's recent decision to freeze its grants-in-aid to China has politicized an economic issue and has attached a political condition to economic aid to China,

thus showing its intention to use economic cooperation to interfere in China's internal affairs. This is bound to undermine the healthy development of Sino-Japanese relations.

It goes without saying that economic cooperation between China and Japan is dictated by the immense complementary nature of the two countries' economic conditions. Therefore, such cooperation should be based on equality and mutual benefit, without any political strings attached. If such cooperative relations are not cherished but are damaged, it will obviously not benefit either side. As is universally known, politicizing economic issues is a certain power's means of waving the big stick of hegemonism. Now Japan has gone so far as to follow in the footsteps of this power by making economic aid a tool to wield influence on other countries. We wonder: what road does Japan, who is anxiously trying to play the role of a power in the international arena, want to take after all?

China has always fully understood the Japanese people's feeling about the nuclear issue. However, it is not that the Japanese Government, as a friendly neighbor to China, does not understand China's policy and the reality of China facing a serious threat of nuclear weapons. Unlike Japan, China is not under the umbrella of other countries' nuclear weapons. To defend itself, China has been compelled to conduct nuclear tests; and the number of such tests is extremely limited. In 1964, when China first successfully carried out an atomic test, it already solemnly declared that it would absolutely not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and would not use nor threaten the use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states. China stands for the comprehensive ban on and total destruction of nuclear weapons, and has actively participated in the talks concerning treaties on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests. The Chinese Government's aforesaid stand conforms not only with the Chinese people's interests, but also with those of the people of all countries in the world. The Japanese Government should have done more to help promote mutual understanding on this issue. However, precisely contrary to this, it has used "domestic sentiments" as a pretext to willfully interfere in China's internal affairs. This is really hard for people to understand.

Japan is inconsistent in its foreign policies in its treatment of the issue of nuclear weapons. The Japan-proposed "three no-nuclear principles" — "no production, no possession, and no entry" — have actually become a mere scrap of paper. It has been known to all that U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons had entered and left Japan's waters and ports, and what has Japan ever said about the nuclear testing, movement, and threat by the U.S. to date? Puzzled by this fact, a Japanese news



agency questioned: We should not judge the good or bad of nuclear weapons just because of the countries who own them, should we? Look at the statistics on the number of nuclear tests conducted by countries owning nuclear weapons and we will see China's case is not worth mentioning at all: the U.S. — 1,029 times; former USSR — 715 times; France — 192 times; and China — only 43 times. If the Japanese side is really sincere about promoting nuclear disarmament, it should urge other countries to make the same commitment as China has made to the world, and should first make a case against the United States.

It is true that over a long period of time there has been a force in the Japanese press and political circles that do not want Japan and China to maintain long-term friendship. We hope that the Japanese Government will not act in collusion with this force, but instead, set the general interests of bilateral relations above everything else, regard bilateral relations from a strategic angle and a long-term point of view, and eliminate all resistance so Japanese-Chinese relations will develop in a healthy way. This is in the interests of peoples both in China and Japan, as well as the peace and stability of Asia and the world.

#### XINHUA English Version

OW1409112095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1053 GMT 14 Sep 95

["Commentary" by Da Jun: "Japan Should Cherish Hard-won Friendship with China"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — Japan's increasingly abnormal reaction since May this year to China's nuclear testing makes one wonder what the Japanese side intends to do at a time when the world has been celebrating the 50th anniversary of the end of World War Two.

In modern history, Japan, which saw China so weak and apt to be bullied, launched repeated wars of aggression against China and brought immense sufferings to the Chinese people. The entire modern history of Sino-Japanese relations was in fact a history of Japan's aggression against China.

The year 1995, which marks the 50th anniversary of the end of the world's anti-fascist war and anti-Japanese war, is such an important occasion that Japan ought to feel remorse for its crimes of aggression, learn honestly from its historical lessons, and properly deal with the problems left over by the war which are still hurting the people in the victimized countries.

However, the failure of the Japanese Diet to adopt a "no war" resolution indicates how difficult it is for Japan

to face history squarely. The resolution, after being deprived of all substances and passed by the lower house after numerous wranglings, came to a premature end, not even being sent to the upper house.

This trick of cheating the world public opinion has been rightfully condemned by the people all over the world.

In a sharp contrast with its unwholesome attitude toward its war of aggression, however, Japan has recently been extremely active on the issue of China's nuclear testing.

Turning a deaf ear to the repeated explanations from China, Japan convened both houses of the Diet on August 4 and passed a resolution to protest against China's nuclear testing. The resolution was so high-pitched and so strongly-worded that it was really unprecedented in recent years.

Moreover, the Japanese Government announced a wide-ranging freeze on its grants to China at the end of August. The Japanese Government also intends to put more pressure on China and some other countries by trying to have its anti-nuclear resolution adopted at next month's UN General Assembly session.

Why has the Japanese Government taken so drastically different attitudes toward the above two issues?

The Japanese Government, it is widely believed, clearly intends to counteract the world-wide celebrations marking the end of the anti-fascist and anti-Japanese wars, divert the Japanese people's attention to historical issues, muffle the victimized countries' criticisms of Japan's wrong attitude toward historical issues, and blur Japan's history of aggression.

Furthermore, Japan's anti-nuclear noises are also designed to serve its strategic goal of becoming a big political power in the world and some individual politicians' ambition to win the general election at home.

Sinister intentions lead to clumsy actions, which in turn inevitably contradict pretentious declarations.

Japan has repeatedly said that Japanese-Chinese relations are the most important foundation for the stability in the Asia-Pacific region, on which its China policy is based.

But Japan's freezing of its grants to China is clearly a move to attach political strings to economic aid and to interfere in China's internal affairs, which will inevitably undermine Sino-Japanese relations.

For long there has been a force in Japan which do not feel comfortable about a lasting friendship between China and Japan. We hope that the Japanese Government, instead of acting in collusion with that

force, will cherish Sino-Japanese relations and ensure their healthy development. This is something that Japan should do for the good of not only the two countries' own interests but also the peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

**DPRK Vice President Meets CPPCC Delegation**

OW1309145195 *Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese* 1429 GMT 11 Sep 95

[By reporter Zhu Kechuan (2621 0344 1557)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (XINHUA) — Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Political Bureau and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], met with a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] headed by Wan Guoquan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, here today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Yi Chong-ok said: The visit by the CPPCC delegation will contribute to the development of traditional Korean-Chinese friendly relations. He said: Both the late President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leaders of the Korean people, have been attaching great importance to the Korean-Chinese friendship, and the Korean party and government will continue their efforts to strengthen and develop this friendship. He praised the Chinese people's tremendous achievements in upholding "one central task and two basic points" and in the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the party central committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core.

Wan Guoquan said: Over the past decades, the Korean people have built Korea, which had been an impoverished backwater, into a strong socialist country under the leadership of President Kim Il-song. More one year after President Kim Il-song's death, the Korean people have made tremendous achievements in constructing their own motherland and in the cause of striving for sustained peace on the Korean peninsula under the leadership of the WPK, led by Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said: The Sino-Korean friendship, jointly nurtured by the two countries' proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, has stood the test of time, and this friendship, which has firm foundation and strong vitality, will be passed from generation to generation.

Also present at the meeting were Yu Ho-chun, secretariat director of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Korean Vice Foreign Minister Choe U-chin; and

Sui Xudong, charge d'affaires ad interim of Chinese Embassy in Korea.

**Further on Meeting**

OW1109161895 *Beijing XINHUA in English* 1610 GMT 11 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (XINHUA) — The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has always treasured its traditional friendship with China and will make endless efforts to further such ties, DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok said today.

Li made the remark during a meeting with visiting Chinese delegation led by Wan Guoquan, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

He highly praised the success China has made since it introduced the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

For his part, Wan said that the DPRK has also achieved great progress in its efforts to build a strong socialist country and to seek a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

He added that he believed the long-tested friendship between the DPRK and China will be passed on from generation to generation.

The CPPCC delegation arrived here on Wednesday [6 September] for an eight-day official visit.

**Delegation Returns Home**

OW1309140995 *Beijing XINHUA in English* 1248 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (XINHUA) — The delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) returned home today after an eight-day visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation, led by Wan Guoquan, vice-president of the CPPCC National Committee, met with DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok and held talks with the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

During its stay, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, birthplace of the late President Kim Il-song, the West Sea Barrage, the International Friendship Exhibition, the May Day Stadium, the Pyongyang Metro and other places of interest.

The delegation also participated in the 47th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the DPRK.

**Nanjing Massacre Exhibition Hosts 400,000 Guests***OW1409090995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0842 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanjing, September 14 (XINHUA) — More than 400,000 people in east China's Jiangsu Province visited, in three months, a mobile exhibition depicting the atrocities committed by Japanese troops in the Nanjing Massacre.

The exhibition, which toured 11 cities during the three months in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the victory over Japanese Aggression, included 280 historical pictures, which recorded crimes committed by Japanese soldiers in the Nanjing Massacre.

When the show was staged in Xuzhou City, people queued up outside the exhibition centre long before the door was opened, waiting for their turn to visit the exhibition.

Wei Zhengfu, an old man who took part in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, said: "Historical experience shows that a country will be beaten if it is weak. This is a lesson paid for with blood".

Cang Hanyan, a young farmer in rural Yanchen, said: "The Chinese people will never forget this national humiliation."

**West Europe****Austrian Chancellor Terms Ties 'Constructive'***OW1209163095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1446 GMT 12 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vienna, September 12 (XINHUA) — Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, meeting with a five-member delegation of Chinese journalists, has described Sino-Austrian relations as constructive.

He recalled his 1993 tour of China and Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit to Austria in the following year, saying both were successful and helped push forward the ties between the two countries.

The chancellor said Austrian exporters and investors were taking a great interest in the Chinese market.

Austria's accession to the European Union (EU) would also have a positive influence on Sino-Austrian relations, he said.

With Austria in the EU, areas of cooperation would expand and trade will be conducted using EU standards, he added.

The Chinese delegation arrived in the country last Monday to start a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Information Bureau of the Chancellery.

**Chi Haotian Continues Visit to Europe****Leaves Spain for Portugal***OW1309114095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1259 GMT 11 Sep 95*

[By reporter Hu Tairan (5170 3141 3544)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Madrid, 11 Sep (XINHUA) — General Chi Haotian, Chinese state councillor and minister of National Defense, ended his five-day visit to Spain and left Madrid for Portugal on 11 September.

General Su-an-sai-si [name as transliterated], head of the Spanish National Defense Policy Administration, and Chinese Ambassador to Spain Song Guoqing saw him off at the airport.

During his visit in Spain, Chi Haotian called on Spanish King Juan Carlos and held talks with Spanish Defense Minister Pertierra. He also went to suburban Madrid, Murcia, Barcelona, and Sevilla to see troops and facilities of the Spanish Army, Navy, and Air Force, and was warmly received by local military and government authorities.

**Meets Defense Minister***OW1309142195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0755 GMT 12 Sep 95*

[By reporter Chen Jiaying (7115 1367 3841)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lisbon, 11 Sep (XINHUA) — Chi Haotian, Chinese state councillor and minister of national defense, who is currently visiting Portugal, held talks with Portuguese Defense Minister De Figueiredo Lopes on this afternoon. The two sides hoped to further promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries and two armies.

The meeting was held at the Portuguese Ministry of Defense Building. Minister Lopes pointed out that, although Portugal and China are far away, the two countries have maintained close contacts and have many things in common. There is only cooperation and no conflict between the two countries, and the two countries have cooperated very well on the Macao issue. He expressed the belief that the visit by Chi Haotian and his party will further promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries and two armies.

Chi Haotian said: Since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1979, they have had fruitful cooperation in various fields. The heartening thing is that, through mutual high-level visits in recent years, friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have reached a new stage. Chi Haotian hoped



that new development can be achieved in developing friendly relations between the two countries and the two armies.

The two sides exchanged opinions on international issues of common concern and bilateral relations, and held discussions on ways to further promote friendly relations between the two armies.

Chinese Ambassador to Portugal Wei Dong was present at the meeting.

Chi Haotian arrived in Lisbon by plane at noon today at the invitation of Minister Lopes for an official four-day friendly visit. Portugal is Chi Haotian's third stop in his visit to Europe. Earlier, he visited France and Spain.

#### **Meets Foreign Minister**

*OW1309144695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0819 GMT 12 Sep 95*

[By reporter Chen Jiaying (7115 1367 3841) ]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lisbon, 11 Sep (XINHUA) — This afternoon, Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister Durao Barroso had a meeting with Chinese State Councilor and Minister of National Defense Chi Haotian in Lisbon.

During the meeting, Barroso emphatically pointed out that, in recent years, Chinese State President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng have visited Portugal, while Portuguese President Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva have also visited China. This has fully shown the close links between the two countries.

Barroso noted that the Portuguese Government has always attached great importance to its friendship and cooperation with China. He said: It is quite necessary to strengthen cooperation in the field of national defense, and Portugal wishes to and has interest in strengthening relations between the armies of the two countries.

He also said: Portugal holds that the European Union should strengthen its cooperation and exchanges with China on an equal basis, including exchanges in military affairs.

Touching on the Macao issue, Barroso said: Portugal is quite happy that the transition has been stable in Macao in the later stage. Portugal hopes that Macao will still be a link in developing bilateral relations after its return to China in 1999.

Chi Haotian noted that the Chinese Government, too, has always attached great importance to developing relations with Portugal, and hoped that through joint efforts the friendly relations between the two countries and the two armies can be further developed.

He pointed out: The maintenance of good relations between the two countries and the two armies not only accords with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries, but is also conducive to promoting peace and stability in their respective regions and the world.

**Political & Social**

**Li Peng, Li Lanqing Donate to School Principal**  
*OW1309152395 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1509 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng has made a donation of 1,500 yuan to a primary school principal who has dedicated his life to teaching in an ethnic village in southwestern Guizhou Province.

Tian Peifa, a devoted teacher of the Miao Nationality, has been teaching for thirty years in a mountainous village in Guizhou.

Tian's good deeds went unnoticed for a long time, but when they were finally made public, they aroused the country's attention.

Premier Li met Tian at a Teachers' Day celebration when Tian was awarded the title of "National Outstanding Teacher", and Li called on people to learn from him.

According to sources from the State Education Commission, the Chinese Premier yesterday contributed money he earned from book royalties to the teacher and wrote inscriptions to encourage him to continue to do a good job teaching.

On the same day, Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing also gave 1,400 yuan of his own royalties to the Miao teacher. He suggested that the China Youth Development Foundation and the local government help to build classrooms for Tian's primary school.

**Guangdong Official Blames Beijing for Regionalism**  
*HK1409075895 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA*  
*MORNING POST in English 14 Sep 95 p 1*

[By Irene So in Guangzhou]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing is to blame for rising regionalism in China as it lacks clear-cut policies to tackle social and economic issues, a senior Guangdong official said yesterday.

Yi Zhenqiu, director of the provincial Committee for the Reform of Economic Structure, said Guangdong should not be criticised for straying from the government line on economic development.

The province has pursued aggressive development without Beijing's consent, thus exacerbating regionalism and even anarchy, according to its critics.

But, at a seminar on the development of the Pearl River Delta, Mr Yi hit back.

"I find some departments (under the State Council) are themselves in a state of disarray. They don't have a unified approach to deal with problems," he said.

The province often found there were two policies for one issue, or three departments tackling the same problem from three angles.

He also criticised the State Council for failing to come up with clear-cut guidelines for socio-economic development, such as the reform of the social security system and of land management.

Beijing has been urged to restructure government departments and institutions to make the civil service more efficient.

And this move is to be included in the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000) which is to be endorsed at the coming fifth plenum of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Yesterday, speaking to 150 economic officials and experts, Mr Yi urged the Government to draw up a comprehensive system to run state enterprises and to set up a specialist body to centralise the management of public assets.

"Without clear rules defining who is in charge, enterprise reform will never succeed," he said.

At least 49 per cent of state enterprises are in the red.

**Military & Public Security**

**Liu Huaqing Inspects, Addresses Airborne Unit**  
*OW1409112895 Beijing Central Television Program*  
*One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Accompanied by Air Force leaders, Liu Huaqing, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, inspected an airborne unit from 11 to 13 September.

Liu Huaqing inspected an officers training center and an exhibition hall on military history. He also saw weapons and equipment of the airborne unit and listened to a report on military training. He held discussions with cadres and fighters. He attended a group meeting of the first squad of the Changsheng model company of the airborne unit and had cordial talks with soldiers to understand the situation of implementing education in four areas and having two days off each week.

Liu Huaqing said: Due to the special mission and important position of the airborne units, it is imperative

to set a high demand on the airborne unit. He said: We must set a high and first-rate standard for the unit. We must build our airborne units into crack forces with particularly strong fighting capacity. [video shows a number of paratroopers jumping out from a twin engine airplane one by one, followed by a long shot shows several twin engine airplanes and about 100 paratroopers in the air]

**Qinghai Secretary Urges Study of Security Law**  
*SK1409015895 Xining QINGHAI RIBAO in Chinese*  
10 Aug 95 p 1

[Article by Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai provincial party committee, titled: "All People Should Study the State Security Law"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The "State Security Law of the PRC" was discussed, adopted, and promulgated for implementation by the 30th Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on 22 February 1993. In June last year, the State Council also promulgated detailed rules for implementing the state security law. The promulgation and implementation of these laws and regulations enabled our country's state security work to change from that of carrying out security work through administrative means to that of carrying out security work in line with the stipulations of law. It is a strong legal weapon which China has given the state security organs to carry out state security work.

The "state security law" stipulates that: "Citizens of the PRC have the obligation to safeguard state security, honor, and interests, and no acts of harming state security, honor, or interests are allowed. All state organs and armed forces, all political parties, all social mass organizations, and all enterprises, establishments, and organizations have the obligation to safeguard state security." General Secretary Jiang Zemin once pointed out: "Safeguarding state security is the common task of the whole party and the people throughout the country." State security means that the state's independence, sovereign rights, and territorial integrity as well as the property of the people must not be infringed upon by outside forces, the country's political and economic systems must not be subverted, economic development and national concord must not be threatened, state organs must not be infiltrated, state secrets must not be stolen, and state functionaries must not be incited. From here we can see that state security has a bearing on the security, honor and interests of the motherland, on the consolidation of our party's ruling status and of the socialist systems, and on social and political stability and the prosperity and happiness of the people. Therefore, studying and implementing the state security law is not only an affair of the state security organs but

is also a major affair closely related to all households and all citizens.

Owing to our long period of peace and our ineffective propaganda and education, a considerable number of cadres are not familiar with the state security law and regulations and their sense of state security is getting blunted. However, hostile forces of Western countries and hostile forces inside and outside the territory have ceaselessly conducted activities to split, infiltrate, and sabotage our country. Particularly during the recent 10-odd years, taking advantage of the opportunities that have arisen as China has accelerated opening up and increased international contacts, through various channels they have wantonly collected and stolen our country and party's top political, economic, military, cultural, scientific, technological, and diplomatic secrets, and have conducted all kinds of sabotage activities under various signboards. Lured by money, some people at home have tried every means to provide information for spies outside the territory and directly sold state secrets to them. The aforementioned facts have fully shown that under the new situation of deepening reform, expanding opening up, and accelerating development, we must conduct propaganda and education on the "state security law" among the broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants, herdsmen, servicemen, intellectuals, students, self-employed workers, youths in society, and citizens who have the ability to directly receive education. All organs, mass organizations, and other social organizations should organize their subordinate personnel to study the basic content of the "state security law" and the detailed rules for implementing this law. Through study and propaganda, we should make the broad masses of cadres and the people understand the impressions and the forms of action that may harm state security and the harmfulness of these actions. They should know the obligations of safeguarding state security and rights which each individual citizen and social organization should have and the legal responsibilities they will face if they harm state security, honor, and interests. All this is necessary in order to firmly cultivate the patriotic ideology, enhance the concept of national interests and the sense that "state security is the responsibility of all," consciously perform the obligations of citizens, care for and support the state security work, struggle against all acts that harm state security, and form an indestructible line of people's defense for safeguarding state security.

In conducting study and propaganda of the "state security law," we must pay attention to grasping four aspects of work well: First, we should strengthen leadership. Party committees and governments at all levels should pay full attention to this work and give full support. Second, we should strengthen coordination. Propaganda, ju-



dicial, and state security departments at all levels should maintain close coordination so as to strengthen the degree of propaganda and achieve the expected results. Third, we should persist in integrating general propaganda with key education. Fourth, we should pay attention to actual results. We should pay attention to combining the study content with the forms of study, unite methods with results, and conduct propaganda and education in a down-to-earth manner. It is necessary to gradually establish and perfect the commendatory and awarding mechanisms and the social security mechanism of encouraging the masses of people to struggle against all crimes that harm state security. Citizens and organizations that have the courage to struggle against the acts of harming state security, honor, and interests and consciously safeguard state security should be effectively protected; those who make great contributions should be commended and awarded; those who ignore state security should be criticized and educated; and criminal activities that harm state security should be seriously punished in line with the stipulations of law.

At present, the provincial state security organs should take the lead in studying the basic content of the "state security law," practicing the rights and obligations vested by the "state security law," and strive to turn themselves into contingents that are "absolutely loyal to the party and competent" and that have comprehensive fighting strength to struggle against all enemies. We should persist in placing our struggle against enemies on an extensive mass basis, mobilize and encourage the broad masses of people to actively participate in combating and preventing spies, and enable them to become the "eyes and ears" and "feelers" for state security work. Meanwhile, we should coordinate the

forces of all sectors, jointly conduct social propaganda, make the "state security law" known to all families and people, and enable the work of safeguarding state security to become the common knowledge of the whole society and the conscious behavior of all citizens.

#### **Jinan Region Meeting Discusses Ideological Work**

*SK1409102795 Jinan Shandong People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A few days ago, the Jinan Military Region held a meeting to implement the important instructions given by the Central Military Commission with regard to strengthening ideological and political building. Zhang Taiheng, commander of the Jinan Military Region, and Du Tiehuan, political commissar, attended the meeting and made important speeches.

The meeting pointed out: To enable military region organs to set an example in building ideology and politics, the most essential thing is to make them set an example in maintaining political steadfastness and in firmly submitting themselves to the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. Meanwhile, military region organs should set an example in making dedication by wholeheartedly fulfilling duties and scoring achievements, should set an example in maintaining administrative honesty and self-discipline by encouraging healthy trends and remaining uncorrupted, and should set an example in enforcing policies and discipline by strictly abiding by regulations and enforcing prohibitions so that they can build leading bodies in an even better and effective manner.

### General

#### Qiao Shi Urges Faster Economic Development

OW1309144195 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1356 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jinan, September 13 (XINHUA) — China's top legislator Qiao Shi has recently called upon the whole nation to redouble efforts at speeding up economic development.

Qiao, who is chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said that great importance should be attached to improving agricultural growth and reforms in state-owned enterprises.

Ending a five-day inspection tour of east China's Shandong Province yesterday, he noted that the nation will continue to face the problem of a huge population with limited land resources for a long time to come, so close attention should be paid to agricultural production.

A long-term plan must be worked out not only to increase output of the farming sector but also to improve product quality, Qiao said. He noted that it is important for the farming sector to increase the use of advanced technology and develop processing industries for agriculture, to have greater economic efficiency.

Infrastructure, such as land protection and water conservation, should also be improved to withstand natural disasters and to ensure sound growth, he said, pointing out that reforming large and medium-sized state enterprises is significant and is an urgent task.

It is necessary that the industrial structure be properly readjusted and management be improved, he said, adding that state businesses should improve technological renovation and strive to expand their share of both the domestic and overseas markets.

#### Li Tieying Says Reform Key to Regional Growth

OW1309170895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1620 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lanzhou, September 13 (XINHUA) — Speeding up the process of reform and opening to the outside world is the only way for China's middle and west regions to achieve faster economic and social development, State Councillor Li Tieying said here today.

It is important to promote the regions' development by nurturing a market economic mechanism, Li said at a working conference on the reform of the Lanzhou Commercial and Trade Center.

He said that the central government has paid close attention to the economic development in the middle

and west regions which has lagged far behind the east coastal region.

The middle and west regions must expand their ties with both other domestic regions and the overseas and accelerate reform in line with the state's overall goal of establishing a socialist market economic system, Li said.

New enterprises should adopt new management mechanism from the very start so that they can enhance the development and reform of local economy, he said.

Li urged the Lanzhou Commercial and Trade Center, which was set up a year ago, to carry out its comprehensive reform and make efforts to train a contingent of entrepreneurs who can adapt to the market economy.

The center should also learn experiences in reform, opening up and development, and absorb funds and talents from the east coastal region so as to promote the development in the northwest region, Li said.

#### Song Jian Orders Clean-Up of Huaihe River

OW1309152795 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1448 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lianyungang, September 13 (XINHUA) — State Councillor Song Jian today urged local governments to get the increasing amount of water pollution in the Huaihe River under control as soon as possible.

Addressing a meeting on environmental protection which ended here today, Song said that eliminating water pollution in the Huaihe River, which meanders across Henan, Shandong, Anhui and Jiangsu provinces, is a hope shared by the 150 million people who live along the river.

The Huaihe River valley is one of the country's major grain and cotton producing areas, but in the last ten years or so, the river has been severely polluted by industrial waste water and urban sewage.

A regulation issued recently by the State Council stipulates that China will completely clean the Huaihe River by 2000 and all industrial pollutants discharged into the river must be up to national standards by 1997.

So far, 542 companies have already been shut down or been put under restrictions limiting the amount of pollutants they discharge, according to Song, who is also director of the Environmental Protection Committee of the State Council.

Song reiterated that small polluting industrial projects, such as pulp mills using chemicals, or tanneries, chemical plants, printing and dyeing mills, and electroplating factories, will not be allowed to set up in the valley.

**Resolution To Restructure State Sector Expected***HK1409082395 Hong Kong HONGKONG  
STANDARD in English 14 Sep 95 p 6*

[By Pamela Pun]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The upcoming Communist Party's top decision body is expected to pass a resolution to restructure the chronically ailing state sector, according to Chinese sources yesterday.

Entitled "On the Restructure of State Sector," the resolution to be passed at the Fifth Plenum of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee by the end of this month has been drafted by a task force comprising of experts from the State Planning Commission, the State Information Centre and economists from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The task force was asked to pencil the restructure plan based on a speech given by Chinese President and party chief Jiang Zemin earlier, sources said.

Mr Jiang made a crucial speech on reform of state firms in July, which was carried on and hailed by the party's mouthpiece the People's Daily as landmark document to guide China's reform in the socialist business sector.

However, the resolution will stress that the public ownership should be strengthened instead of weakened during the reforms.

The resolution calls on business officials to improve their understanding of the modern enterprise system, referring to the structure of the enterprises' management.

The document will also give fresh definition of property rights, clarifying the rights and responsibilities of owners and separating government's ownership from management implementation.

The task force was fully engaged in mapping out the document at a hotel in the western suburbs of Beijing so that they could complete the document and submit it to the party plenum for final endorsement, sources said.

Toeing Mr Jiang's line, the task force would give ideas on how to speed up the reform process, activate large and middle scale state-owned enterprises and ways to tackle the looming unemployment problem once some firms go bankrupt. Authorities were also planning to further shore up the state's economic backbone—the state sector—by pumping in more money.

**Beidaihe Decision Allows 'Massive Fund Injection'***HK1409082095 Hong Kong HONGKONG  
STANDARD in English 14 Sep 95 pp 1, 2*

[By staff reporters]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China has moved to fine-tune its two-year-old austerity program by loosening the screws on credit to enterprises.

This would have a positive impact on Hong Kong's economy, analysts said.

The decision, made recently at a gathering of top leaders in the northern Chinese seaside resort of Beidaihe, has allowed a massive fund injection to boost the sluggish economy and chronically ailing state firms.

China's biggest banks were starting to increase loans to companies, reports said yesterday, amid renewed signs that inflationary threats were easing.

The semi-official Hong Kong China News Agency said the state banks would release 360 billion yuan (HK\$334.94 billion) in loans to enterprises to beef up the economy in the last five months of this year.

The amount is 160 billion yuan more than the total loans released by Chinese banks in the first seven months. It represents a net 150 per cent increase on a monthly basis.

Quoting government sources, the agency said agriculture, infrastructure projects, export-oriented firms and some enterprises would have priority to working capital loans.

The state media reported that China's biggest bank, Industrial and Commercial Bank, would increase its capital loans to key state-owned enterprises in 35 major cities.

Last weekend, the People's Construction Bank said it had also begun lending funds to help high priority projects and important state-run companies pay their day-to-day bills.

"The government decided at its conference at Beidaihe last month to give out more loans in the remaining months of the year," Li Guobing, senior economist of the State Information Centre under the powerful State Planning Commission, said.

"Calls to ease credit controls came from representatives of coastal provinces, especially from Guangdong and Shanghai," Mr Li said.

Beijing appears more willing to bend to pressure from provinces in financial pain, particularly as the threat



to the economy of runaway inflation is continuing to recede.

In August, the consumer price index, the broadest measure of inflation, fell to a year-on-year 14.5 per cent from 16.7 per cent in July.

The fall matches the 2.5-plus per cent dip in retail price inflation reported yesterday.

Retail prices in August were 12.3 per cent higher than for the same month a year ago, down from the 14.6 per cent year-on-year increase reported in July.

"The trend of inflation is one of decline, so there's nothing very surprising about the (August) numbers," Benny Chiu, research manager at Hong Kong Bank China Services Ltd, said.

The relaxation of Chinese banks' lending policies could help the economy start another boom and have a positive impact on Hong Kong's economy, analysts said.

"Easing of credit control, the major ingredient of the austerity drive, will undoubtedly boost the economy in general," an analyst at a Japanese brokerage said.

In the last fiscal year, Chinese companies listed in Hong Kong suffered from capital shortage and sluggish market conditions.

Rajiv Lall, vice-president of the economic research department at Morgan Stanley Hong Kong, said considering the new inflation level, people could draw the conclusion that China's economy had achieved a soft-landing.

Putting more money into circulation would not necessarily boost inflation since this would be used as working capital instead of capital investment, a Hong Kong-based United States banker said.

However, many more companies might need funds and the government will probably have little choice but to loosen the screws.

"They've left themselves in a relatively inflation-prone environment," Jim Walker, economist for Credit Lyonnais Securities in Singapore, said.

#### **Circular on Designating Hong Kong Ad Agents**

OW1309144095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1402 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — Enterprises in Chinese mainland that want to advertise in Hong Kong must go through certain agents picked up by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), according to a recent circular.

From September 1 of this year, both domestic and foreign-funded ventures in the Chinese mainland must abide by the rules as set forth in the circular, which was issued by the Administration.

The function of the government notice is to limit problems that have arisen in advertising recently. Some Hong Kong media agencies and enterprises have acted illegally as advertising agents on the mainland, in violation of the country's law on advertising, upsetting the domestic market, sources from the administration say.

Some enterprises in Chinese mainland have not gotten the publicity that they were promised or that they should have gotten from advertising in Hong Kong because of their unfamiliarity with the Hong Kong media agencies undertaking the business.

According to the circular, those ad agents which are not approved by the Administration cannot do the business. Permits are not given to Hong Kong agencies, enterprises, or offices based on the mainland who want to be direct agents, and nine specific advertising companies have been chosen as agents.

#### **Beijing Promulgates Measures on Trading Firms**

OW1309113495 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1148 GMT 12 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, September 12 (CNS) — The Chinese Central Government has promulgated measures permitting trading enterprises of substance from around Shanghai and large or medium-sized foreign trade companies under the government departments to set up business in the Pudong economic development zone. In addition, it has also empowered the Shanghai Municipal Government to scrutinise applications by individual enterprises and government departments.

The new policy stipulates that Chinese enterprises can set up business in Pudong provided they fall within one or more of the following categories:

Export and import companies approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Economic Co-operation with an average export turnover exceeding US \$100 million per annum over the past two years. Production companies with an annual export turnover of US\$ 20 million.

The new policy will enhance the trading opportunities of both Pudong and Shanghai. In addition, it will boost China's foreign trade in line with the practice of the World Trade Organisation thereby earning revenue for the expansion of the port and market facilities.

**Law on Air Pollution Control Published**

OW1309122395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0838 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)  
— The Law of the People's Republic of China on  
Controlling Air Pollution

(Adopted at the 22d meeting of the Sixth National  
People's Congress Standing Committee on 5 September  
1987)

Amended in accordance with the "Decision on Amend-  
ing the 'Law of the People's Republic of China on Con-  
trolling Air Pollution' of the 15th meeting of the Eighth  
National People's Congress Standing Committee on 29  
August 1995)

**Chapter I. General Principles**

Article 1. This law has been formulated to control air  
pollution, protect and improve the living and ecological  
environment, protect human health, and promote the  
development of socialist modernization.

Article 2. The State Council and local people's gov-  
ernments at all levels must include the protection of  
the atmospheric environment in their economic and so-  
cial development plans; rationally plan the geographical  
distribution of industries; strengthen scientific research  
regarding air pollution control; and adopt measures to  
control air pollution to protect and improve the atmo-  
spheric environment.

Article 3. The environmental protection departments  
of people's governments at all levels are organs that  
exercise unified supervision and management over air  
pollution control.

In accordance with their respective duties, public secu-  
rity, transportation, railway, and fishery departments at  
all levels shall exercise supervision and control over air  
pollution caused by motor vehicles and vessels.

Article 4. Units that release pollutants into the air must  
abide by relevant state provisions and adopt pollution  
control measures.

Article 5. All units and individuals have a duty to protect  
the atmospheric environment, and a right to report and  
bring charges against units and individuals that pollute  
the atmospheric environment.

Article 6. The State Council department in charge of  
environmental protection shall establish national air-  
quality standards.

Provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal peo-  
ple's governments may establish local standards for  
items that are not covered by national air-quality stan-

dards, and shall submit them to the State Council de-  
partment in charge of environmental protection for filing  
purposes.

Article 7. The State Council department in charge of  
environmental protection shall establish national stan-  
dards governing the release of air pollutants in accor-  
dance with national air-quality standards and national  
economic and technological conditions.

Provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal peo-  
ple's governments may establish local standards gov-  
erning the release of pollutants not covered by national  
standards; where the release of pollutants is already  
covered by national standards, they may establish lo-  
cal standards that are even more stringent than national  
standards. Local standards governing the release of pol-  
lutants must be submitted to the State Council depart-  
ment in charge of environmental protection for filing  
purposes.

Local pollutant-release standards shall be enforced if air  
pollutants are released into areas where such standards  
exist.

Article 8. The state shall adopt economic and techno-  
logical policies and measures that are conducive to air  
pollution control and relevant comprehensive-utilization  
activities.

People's governments at all levels shall reward units and  
individuals that have scored remarkable achievements  
in controlling air pollution, and in protecting and  
improving the atmospheric environment.

Article 9. People's governments at all levels shall  
intensify efforts at tree-planting, afforestation, and urban  
greening to improve air quality.

**Chapter II. Supervision and Management Over Air  
Pollution Control**

Article 10. The construction, expansion, and renovation  
of projects that release pollutants into the air must  
conform with state provisions governing environmental  
protection in connection with construction projects.

Environmental impact reports on construction projects  
must assess possible air pollution and effects on the  
ecological environment from such projects; must spec-  
ify control measures; and must be submitted to envi-  
ronmental protection departments for examination and  
approval in accordance with prescribed procedures.

Before construction projects go into operation or ser-  
vice, their facilities for controlling air pollution must  
undergo inspections by environmental protection depart-  
ments. Projects that fail to meet the demands of state

provisions governing environmental protection in connection with construction projects may not go into operation or service.

Article 11. Units that release pollutants into the air must, in accordance with the provisions of the State Council department in charge of environmental protection, submit reports to local environmental protection departments regarding their facilities for releasing and treating pollutants, as well as the types, quantities, and concentrations of pollutants released under normal working conditions. They must also submit technical material regarding air pollution control.

Significant changes in the types, quantities, and concentrations of released pollutants must be reported in a timely manner. The dismantlement or idling of pollution treatment facilities is subject to consent by local environmental protection departments.

Article 12. Units that release into the air pollutants that exceed relevant standards shall adopt effective remedial measures, and pay fees for exceeding release standards in accordance with state provisions. Fees thus collected must be used for pollution control.

Enterprises and institutions that cause serious air pollution shall be instructed to take remedial measures within a specified period.

Article 13. Industrial production facilities that pollute the environment may not be built in scenic spots and nature reserves that are designated by the State Council and by provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments; nor shall they be built in areas that require special protection. In building other facilities, efforts shall be made to ensure the pollutants they release will not exceed prescribed release standards. If facilities built by enterprises and institutions before this law goes into effect release pollutants that exceed relevant standards, the enterprises and institutions concerned shall be instructed to adopt remedial measures within a specified period.

Article 14. The environmental protection departments of city and county people's governments shall make proposals regarding remedial measures to be taken within a specified period by enterprises and institutions that fall under the jurisdiction of people's governments at or below the city or county level; they shall submit such proposals to the people's governments at corresponding levels so that decisions can be made. The environmental protection departments of provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments shall make proposals regarding remedial measures to be taken within a specified period by enterprises and institutions directly under central, provincial, autonomous

regional, or municipal people's governments; they shall submit such proposals to the people's governments at corresponding levels so that decisions can be made.

Article 15. Enterprises shall give priority to clean production technology that makes efficient use of energy and releases limited amounts of pollutants so that fewer air pollutants will be produced.

The state shall implement the system of eliminating antiquated production technology and equipment that cause serious pollution to the atmospheric environment.

The State Council department with overall responsibility for the economy, in conjunction with relevant State Council departments, shall release a list of technologies that cause serious pollution to the atmospheric environment, complete with deadlines after which their adoption will be banned; as well as a list of equipment that causes serious pollution to the atmospheric environment, complete with deadlines after which its production, sale, import, and use will be banned.

Producers, sellers, importers, or users must stop producing, selling, importing, or using the listed equipment mentioned in the preceding paragraph specified by the State Council department with overall responsibility for the economy in conjunction with relevant State Council departments. Production technology users shall stop using the listed technologies mentioned in the preceding paragraph before the deadlines specified by the State Council department with overall responsibility for the economy in conjunction with relevant State Council departments.

Equipment eliminated in accordance with the provisions in the preceding two paragraphs may not be transferred to other people for use.

Article 16. Units that release or leak toxic and harmful gases and radioactive substances as a result of accidents or contingencies, thus causing or possibly causing air pollution and jeopardizing human health, must immediately adopt emergency measures to prevent and treat the harmful effects of air pollution. They must inform units and residents who may have been harmed by air pollution, and report the incidents to local environmental protection departments for investigation.

In an emergency situation where the atmosphere is seriously polluted and human health and safety is jeopardized, local people's governments must adopt compulsory emergency measures, including instructing polluting units to stop releasing pollutants.

Article 17. Environmental protection departments and other supervisory departments have the authority to inspect the pollutant discharging units under their juris-



diction, and these units must factually report their situations and provide the necessary information. Inspection departments have the obligation to guard these units' technical and operational secrets.

Article 18. The State Council's environmental protection department shall establish a system of monitoring atmospheric pollution, set up a monitoring network, and draw up uniform monitoring procedures.

### Chapter III. Preventing Atmospheric Pollution Caused by Burning Coal

Article 19. In accordance with the standards the state has prescribed for smoke and dust discharged by boilers, the State Council's competent departments shall set necessary standards for boiler quality. Boilers that fail to meet the standards shall not be manufactured, marketed, or imported.

Article 20. The discharge of smoke and dust from newly constructed industrial kilns and newly installed boilers shall not exceed the prescribed standards for pollutant discharge.

Article 21. Municipal construction projects shall also collectively deal with problems of heat source and heat supply.

Article 22. Departments concerned under the State Council and people's governments at all levels shall take measures to improve cities' fuel structure, promote the use of gas in urban areas, and promote the production and use of briquettes.

Article 23. To prevent atmospheric pollution, measures shall be taken to guard against combustion and dust when coal, tailings, coal slag, coal ash, or lime are stockpiled in densely populated areas.

Article 24. The state encourages coal dressing and processing to lower sulfur and ash contents in coal, and restricts the mining of coal that has high sulphur and ash contents. New mines that produce coal with a high sulphur and ash content must have supporting coal dressing facilities so the sulfur and ash contents of the coal they produce can meet set standards.

If the coal produced by existing coal mines has a high sulphur and ash content, these mines should, in accordance with plans approved by the State Council, complete building supporting coal dressing facilities within a time limit.

Mining coal that is radioactive, or whose arsenic, toxicity, or other harmful substance exceeds allowable standards is prohibited.

Article 25. People's governments of large and medium cities shall draw up rules and set a time limit for urban

residents to gradually use desulphurized briquettes or other clean fuels instead of unprocessed coal.

Article 26. In accordance with needs and conditions, new thermal power plants built in cities should be able to generate heat as well as electricity, heat supply pipelines should be laid along with plant construction, and acceptance inspections of these projects should proceed simultaneously.

Article 27. In accordance with meteorological, topographical, soil, and other natural conditions, the State Council's environmental departments and other departments concerned may, with the State Council's approval, designate areas which may cause or may have caused acid rain, as well as areas which have been seriously polluted by sulphur dioxide, as areas to put their problems under control.

If the thermal power plants and other large and medium enterprises — which are located in areas designated to control their acid rain or sulphur dioxide-caused pollution — are new and cannot burn low-sulphur coal, they must have supporting facilities for desulphurizing coal and controlling dust, or take other measures for controlling sulphur dioxide emission and dust. The state encourages enterprises to adopt advanced desulphurizing and dust removal technology.

Enterprises shall gradually take measures to control nitrogen oxide generated by coal burning.

### Chapter IV. Controlling Pollution Caused by Waste Gas, Dust, and Foul Smell

Article 28. Discharging waste gas with toxic substances or dust into the atmosphere is strictly prohibited. If the discharge is essential, it must be purified, making sure that the set standards are not exceeded.

Article 29. Combustible gas generated by industrial production must be recycled. If it cannot be recycled and must be discharged into the atmosphere, it must be treated first so that it will not pollute the atmosphere.

Enterprises that have to discharge converter gas, carbide gas, yellow phosphorous tail gas from electric furnaces, and tail gas of organic hydrocarbon substance should have the approval of local environmental protection departments.

Enterprises which must discharge combustible gas because of dysfunctional recycling equipment must burn the gas completely, or take other measures that can reduce atmospheric pollution.

Article 30. If gases containing sulfides are released in the process of petroleum refining, synthetic ammonia production, coal gas and coal coking, and non-

ferrous metal smelting, desulfurization equipment shall be installed, or other desulfurization measures shall be adopted.

Article 31. Gases and aerosols that release radioactive substances into the air must comply with state provisions on radiation protection, and may not exceed prescribed release standards.

Article 32. Units that discharge foul-smelling gases into the air in the course of releasing pollutants must take measures to prevent nearby residential areas from being polluted.

Article 33. Units that discharge dust into the air in the course of releasing pollutants must adopt dust elimination measures.

Article 34. The burning of asphalt, linoleum, rubber, plastics, leather, and other substances that produce toxic and harmful smoke and foul-smelling gases is prohibited in densely populated areas; if special circumstances warrant such burning, the approval of local environmental protection departments must be obtained.

Article 35. Where toxic and harmful gases or particulates are emitted in the course of transportation, loading, unloading, and storage, sealing or other protective measures must be adopted.

Article 36. Catering business operators in cities must observe the State Council's provisions on environmental protection regarding catering businesses, and take measures to prevent lampblack from polluting the environment of nearby residential areas.

Article 37. Motor vehicles and vessels may not release pollutants into the air in excess of prescribed standards; those that exceed prescribed standards shall adopt remedial measures. Automobiles that release pollutants in excess of national standards may not be produced, sold, or imported. The State Council shall draw up specific supervision and control measures.

Article 38. The state encourages and supports the production and use of high-grade unleaded gasoline, and restricts the production and use of leaded gasoline.

Relevant departments under the State Council shall devise plans gradually to reduce the output of leaded gasoline until the production and use of such gasoline is stopped.

#### Chapter V. Legal Responsibility

Article 39. Environmental protection departments or other supervision departments may issue warnings or impose fines in light of different circumstances in the event of any of the following acts that violate the provisions of this law:

(1) Not reporting or falsely reporting matters regarding the release of pollutants as required by the State Council department in charge of environmental protection;

(2) Dismantling or idling pollution control facilities without the approval of environmental protection departments, or releasing pollutants in excess of prescribed standards;

(3) Not letting environmental protection departments or other supervision departments conduct on-site inspections or committing fraudulent practices when undergoing inspections;

(4) Burning asphalt, linoleum, and other substances that produce toxic and harmful smoke and foul-smelling gases in densely populated areas in violation of Article 34 of this law;

(5) Not paying fees in accordance with state provisions for exceeding pollutant-release standards.

Article 40. Departments with overall responsibility for the economy under people's governments above the county level shall order corrective actions concerning the production, sale, import, or use of banned equipment or the adoption of banned technology in violation of Article 15 of this law; if the circumstances are serious, they shall suggest to the people's governments at corresponding levels that the latter order the parties concerned, within the limits of authority defined by the State Council, to suspend operations or close down.

Article 41. Where air pollution control facilities are not built for a construction project, or where such facilities go into operation or service without meeting the demands of state provisions on environmental protection in connection with construction projects, the environmental protection department that reviewed and approved the environmental impact report for the project in question shall order the taking out of operation or service of the project; it may also impose concurrently a fine.

Article 42. Besides collecting fees for releasing pollutants in excess of prescribed standards in accordance with state provisions, fines may also be assessed, in light of the damage caused, against enterprises and institutions that were instructed to take remedial measures within a certain period but have failed to do so by the deadline; the enterprises and institutions may also be ordered to suspend operations or close down.

Environmental protection departments shall decide on the imposition of fines. The people's governments that decided on remedial measures within a specified period shall decide whether or not to order a suspension of operations or closure; where enterprises and institutions



directly under the central authorities are ordered to suspend operations or close down, the State Council's approval must be obtained.

Article 43. Environmental protection departments shall fine, in light of the damage caused, enterprises and institutions that have caused air pollution in violation of this law; if the circumstances are quite serious, the units where the relevant responsible persons work, or higher organs, shall take disciplinary action against the persons.

Article 44. Where the parties concerned disagree with administrative penalties meted out against them, they may file suit with people's courts within 15 days after receiving the decisions on administrative penalties; if lawsuits are not filed and the penalties are not carried out after the deadline, the organs that made the decisions on administrative penalties shall apply to people's courts for compulsory action.

Article 45. Units that have caused air pollution are responsible for eliminating the damage and compensating units and individuals for losses incurred as a direct consequence of such pollution.

Environmental protection departments may deal with disputes regarding the responsibility for and amounts of compensation at the request of the parties concerned; if the parties concerned disagree with the decisions, they may file suit with people's courts. The parties concerned may also file suit directly with people's courts in the first place.

Article 46. Where losses inevitably arise from air pollution entirely as a result of natural disasters beyond human control despite the timely adoption of reasonable measures, the parties concerned shall be absolved from responsibility.

Article 47. Where major air pollution produces grave consequences in the form of heavy public or private property losses or casualties, the responsible persons are subject to criminal investigation in accordance with Article 115 or Article 187 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China."

Article 48. Personnel who exercise supervision or control over environmental protection shall be disciplined if they abuse their powers or neglect their duties; if their actions constitute crimes, their criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with the law.

#### Chapter VI. Supplementary Provisions

Article 49. The State Council department in charge of environmental protection shall formulate implementation rules in accordance with this law, and submit them to the State Council for approval.

Article 50. This law shall take effect on 1 June 1988.

**State Property Value Growing 18 Percent Annually**  
*OW1409075095 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0728 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — The value of China's state property grew annually by 18 percent from 1979 to 1994, to well over four trillion yuan (about 480 billion US dollars) by the end of last year, a senior government official said here today.

Pan Yue, deputy director of the State Administration of State Property (SASP), said that the latest available figure was more than 200 times that of 1949, the year New China was founded.

Pan revealed the figures at a working meeting to discuss the first exhibition of achievements by State-owned enterprises to be held here next May.

"The key to maintaining or increasing the value of state property lies in rejuvenating State-owned enterprises, especially the large and very large ones," Pan explained, saying that such enterprises are the backbone of the Chinese economy.

He backed this point up noting that taxes paid by such enterprises make up more than 60 percent of the country's fiscal revenues, and said that State-owned enterprises employ 65 percent of China's workforce.

The up-coming exhibition is intended to increase the people's awareness of state property and to boost confidence in improving the performance of the State-owned enterprises.

Some 1,000 outstanding large and medium-sized State-owned enterprises will participate in the exhibition, which will also show how China's State-owned enterprises have grown to be a lifeline and the pillar of the national economy, Pan said.

**Consumer Price Index Up 14.5 Percent in Aug**  
*OW1309140795 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1251 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — China's consumer price index was up 14.5 percent in August over the same month last year, and the increase rate was 2.2 percentage points down from that in the previous month, said the State Statistics Bureau today.

It said that the country's retail price index rose 12.3 percent on a year-on-year basis. The growth rate was a



drop of 2.3 percentage points from that in the previous month.

The bureau said that new factors pushing up prices are gaining strength due to market conditions and seasonal factors, causing the consumer price index and retail price index to go up 1.7 percent and 1.4 percent respectively in August, over the previous month.

The bureau said in a report that food prices registered a relatively big increase in August, up 3.1 percent over July, while grain prices surged 26.4 percent over the same month last year. Grain prices rose the most of all the commodities in August.

Prices of consumer goods were relatively stable in August, rising 0.2 percent over the previous month while prices for services rose 0.9 percent, according to the report, which blamed China's economically advanced areas for leading the move to increase prices.

"In August, prices in eastern regions rose 2.1 percent over the previous month, while those for the central part of the country and the western part rose 1.1 percent and 0.3 percent respectively over the previous month," said the report.

During the January-August period, China's consumer price index and retail price index rose 19.8 percent and 17.2 percent respectively over the same period last year, and food prices, which had been climbing alarmingly last year, have been effectively curbed this year.

"Food prices rose 4.3 percent during the past eight months over December of last year, and this is the lowest price rise for any of the commodities," said the report.

**Beijing-Kowloon Railway To Be Completed 'Soon'**  
*OW1309152495 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1456 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — The last 46-kilometer section of the Beijing-Kowloon Railway will be laid railway track soon, according to the latest information from the Ministry of Railways.

The unfinished section is located at the border of Guangdong and Jiangxi provinces.

Construction of the 2,536-kilometer-long railroad, which started in 1993, is expected to be completed ahead of the scheduled date of 1997, according to the ministry.

The railway, which traverses nine provinces and municipalities from north to south, will be the longest line China has ever built.

**Finance & Banking**

**Tianjin Secretary Meets Japanese Bank President**  
*SK1409101395 Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*  
2300 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Tianjin branch of Sakura Bank of Japan started business on 13 September. Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, Zheng Zhiying, member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee, Ye Disheng, vice mayor, and responsible persons of the municipal departments concerned attended the opening ceremony. Prior to the opening ceremony, Gao Dezhan met with Mr. (Hashimoto Nobusuke), president of the Sakura Bank of Japan, and his entourage.

Not long ago, Gao Dezhan led a delegation to visit Japan and held talks with President (Hashimoto Nobusuke) of the bank and reached a common understanding on strengthening cooperation.

During the meeting, Gao Dezhan expressed appreciation for the efforts of Sakura Bank of Japan to establish a branch in Tianjin and to carry out various businesses. He said: Tianjin is vigorously expanding its opening up in all directions. We welcome more large companies, banks, and enterprises to make investments and run enterprises in Tianjin. We will give greater support in agricultural, infrastructural, industrial, agriculture-oriented and commercial items.

Gao Dezhan said: During the recent years, Tianjin has achieved great success in opening to the outside world and introducing foreign capital. Many large companies and financial groups in the world successively came to Tianjin to make investment. Tianjin's attraction has resulted from the following: First, it has the great desire to develop cooperation; second, it has good investment environment and is making efforts to further improve it; and third, the people of Tianjin have a practical mind and are willing to work in a down-to-earth manner. It is hoped that more friends would seize the opportunity and work along with Tianjin to seek common development.

Gao Dezhan said: The opening of the Tianjin branch of the Sakura Bank of Japan will play a role in promoting Tianjin's economic construction. We hope that this bank will extensively carry out business, establish business relations with more Japanese enterprises stationed in Tianjin and Tianjin enterprises, make common efforts, and seek common development.

Mr. (Hashimoto Nobusuke) said: We have already seen Tianjin's rapid development and its tremendous development potential. We will make more contributions to Tianjin's development. While making efforts to develop business relations with the Japanese enterprises,

the Tianjin branch of the Sakura Bank will also vigorously carry out business in various aspects in an effort to unceasingly strengthen cooperation between the two sides.

**Nationwide Special Financial Inspection Urged**  
*SK1409113095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
*in Chinese 1607 GMT 11 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) — In order to strengthen management over social insurance funds, the Ministry of Finance recently issued a circular calling for conducting a nationwide special financial inspection of enterprise workers' old-age insurance funds and the unemployment funds (which are called two funds for short) from now to the first half of next year.

During recent years, along with the gradual establishment and perfection of China's social insurance system, the income and expenditure scale of the "two funds" are getting bigger. In 1994, the total income of these "two funds" reached over 70 billion yuan, the total expenditure reached over 63 billion yuan, and the cash surplus brought forward from the past years totalled more than 37 billion yuan. These "two funds" have played a positive role in safeguarding social stability and promoting social and economic development. However, there are some weak aspects in the basic work of managing the "two funds" at present. The rules, regulations, and systems are not perfect, and the problems of misappropriating and spending these "two funds" without restraint have existed. Some localities have even used these cash surplus to recklessly make investments, and have caused great losses. Thus, the safety and integrity of the "two funds" are affected.

A relevant responsible person of the Ministry of Finance said: This inspection is aimed at guaranteeing the safety, integrity, and reservation of value of the "two funds," trying to find out the major problems in the current management of the "two funds," and providing data for further strengthening management; extensively conducting education on observing discipline and the law and enhancing the concepts of the legal system and discipline; actively promoting the building of rules, regulations and systems, strengthening management, stopping up the loopholes, and cultivating the ideology of arduous struggle, diligence, thrift, and frugality.

As related by the relevant responsible person of the Ministry of Finance, in order to strengthen management over the social insurance funds for investment, with the approval of the State Council last year, the Finance and Labor Ministries jointly issued the "Provisional Regulations on Strengthening Management Over Enterprise

Workers' Social Insurance Funds Used for Investment" and called for efforts to use most of the social insurance funds for buying state bonds and not to use them for making other direct investments and various forms of investments on a commission basis inside and outside the territory. They also called on all localities and various relevant departments to recall all the social insurance funds which they have invested in other projects within six months. Therefore, this special financial inspection organized by the Ministry of Finance is also one of the specific measures for implementing the "Provisional Regulations for Strengthening the Management of Enterprise Workers' Social Insurance Funds Used for Investment."

**State Bank To Offer Credit of RMB 360 Billion**  
*OW1409001895 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in English 1314 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (ZXS) — The China State Bank will make available RMB [renminbi] 360 billion to stimulate economic development during the following five months this year. As of the end of July, RMB 200 billion had already been deployed to this end. Officials from the bank said that an additional amount of RMB 360 million would be injected into the agricultural sector to ensure an adequate supply of capital for the purchase of agricultural produce by the state from the peasantry.

The remainder of the available capital will be directed towards basic industry and key construction projects as well as towards technological renovation of enterprises.

**Heilongjiang Uses Foreign Loans for Communications**

*SK1409095195 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio*  
*Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The provincial postal and telecommunications department will use \$29.84 million in loans granted by the United States, Spain, and Hong Kong to import local dialing and long-distance communications equipment for 40 prefectures, cities, and counties, including Harbin, Jagdaqi, Yichun, and Huma.

On 12 September, the provincial postal and telecommunications administrative bureau and the Heilongjiang branch of the Bank of China formally signed the agreement on transfer of loans in Harbin. After the formal implementation of the agreement, 172,000 channels of local dialing program-controlled telephone exchanges, 3,000 lines of long-distance program-controlled exchanges, and 63 sets of synchronous digital network transmission equipment will be added for the province.

It is estimated that after the completion of this project by the end of the next year, the province will be provided with a stereoscopic communications network characterized by large capacity, high efficiency, and high reliability.

### Foreign Trade & Investment

#### Japan Invests Over \$1.4 Billion in Shenzhen

OW1409011595 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1157 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenzhen, September 13 (ZXS) — Shenzhen's favourable investment environment has attracted an increasing number of Japanese investors. Statistics reveal that Japanese businessmen, with a contracted investment of US\$ 726 million, have actually doubled their commitments to over US\$ 1.4 billion. The Japanese now rank second after Hong Kong as the largest group of investors.

By the end of July, Japanese businessmen had invested in 259 projects and established over 40 representative offices in Shenzhen. During 1994, 30 missions were sent by Japanese financial institutions to carry out an investment reconnaissance of Shenzhen.

Japanese investment in Shenzhen has the following characteristics: 1. Areas of interest include industry, agriculture, construction, property, mining and prospecting, transport, commerce, finance, consultancy and tourism; 2. Over 30 Japanese companies of note have established a presence in Shenzhen. Numbered amongst them are Hitachi, Mitsui, Sanyo, Mitsubishi and Matsushita. Mitsui and Sanyo have, in fact, set up four and five operations respectively.

#### Xiamen Attracts Large Amount of Foreign Investment

OW1409033595 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1250 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xiamen, September 13 (ZXS) — The Fujian Investment and Trade Fair has produced a deluge of foreign investment for Xiamen. Foreign investors signed 80 contracts worth US\$1.24 billion with representative from the city, US\$980 million of which was foreign capital. Foreign trade agreements worth US\$250 million were also reached.

Deputy executive mayor of Xiamen, Zhu Yayan, said that the foreign investors came from 11 territories including the United States, Singapore, Japan, the Netherlands, Britain, France, Malaysia, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The US topped the ratings with an investment of US\$700 million. Taiwan businessmen signed 17 contracts worth an aggregate of US\$64.53 million.

The average contract value was US\$13 million. Investment was broadly directed with special emphasis infrastructural facilities. Investment in the real estate sector continued to grow with four real estate contracts worth a total of US\$57.44 million being signed. Exports grew: the value of contracts for mechanical-electrical goods for export accounted for 50 per cent of the total. An export contract for 10,000 four-wheel drive vehicles was valued at US\$34 million whilst two bulk cargo vessel contracts fetched US\$43 million. A number of export contracts were signed in respect of goods that did not attract duty reimbursement.

#### Contracts Signed With Foreign Firms at Urumqi

OW1309113595 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1114 GMT 12 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Urumqi, September 12 (CNS) — The 1995 Urumqi Foreign Trade Fair drew to a close recently with encouraging results. The Fair, which was spread over eight days, was attended by nearly 3000 businessmen from 39 territories including Japan, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The Urumqi Trade Fair was first held in 1992. It is the largest of its kind in northwest China. Contracts worth US \$1.167 billion in foreign trade were clinched at the event including US \$459 million in exports and US \$490 million in imports. Foreign technological cooperation agreements made up the balance of US \$218 million.

#### Xiamen Becomes Foreign Investment Promotion Center

OW1409120095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0826 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xiamen, September 13 (XINHUA) — The annual Fujian Investment and Trade Fair, sponsored by a number of provinces and regions from September 8 to 12 in this port city in east China's Fujian Province, has become a regular investment and trade promotion event for interior areas of China.

This year's fair, which closed yesterday, attracted more than 20,000 businessmen from 48 countries and regions who signed agreements worth 9.8 billion US dollars in 600 projects, involving actual use of 5.7 billion US dollars.

The inland regions include Chongqing, an important industrial city on the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang River in Sichuan Province, which took home export orders totalling 200 million US dollars.

Xiamen is also the favorite site for other Chinese provinces to hold foreign investment and trade promo-



tion activities, 300 such events having been held over the past three years.

Many foreign companies also treat Xiamen as a gateway to doing business in China, and foreign businesses from more than 20 countries and regions have set up more than 3,000 foreign-funded companies and more than 900 offices in the city.

Since last year, foreign companies have held more than 100 foreign investment and trade fairs, exhibitions and symposiums in Xiamen, say local officials.

Xiamen became one of China's earliest special economic zones in 1980 and has been given many preferential policies for development ever since. A decade of construction has turned this coastal city into one of the country's most modern cities with a great deal of vitality and economic prosperity.

Other Chinese provinces and cities have established tens of thousands of businesses and agencies in Xiamen which is now considered the fourth major trading place in China.

According to a development plan of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone for the Ninth Five-Year-Plan (1996-2000), Xiamen will build itself into an international scenic port city by the year 2000.

#### **Foreign Capital Utilization in Healthy State**

*OW1409064495 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1047 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, September 13 (ZXS) — At the Zhejiang Economic and Trade Fair on the 12th of September, it was said that foreign capital utilization in Zhejiang Province was good and that so far this year there had been 20 per cent increased in utilization over the same period last year.

Zhejiang has deployed foreign capital totalling over US\$3.3 billion to date.

According to Yang Zucheng, Director of the Zhejiang Foreign Economic and Trade Commission, the scale of foreign investment in Zhejiang has been continuously on the rise. Numerous multinationals and financial groups from the United States, Japan, Western Europe, Hong Kong and Taiwan have invested in Zhejiang. The direction of investment has veered away from manufacturing towards basic industries and infrastructure.

Over 500 businessmen from nearly 30 territories attended the opening ceremony of the Trade Fair. A French businessman said that the projects being promoted at the fair were feasible and that the basic conditions were good.

Close on 500 trade soliciting projects requiring a total investment of US\$15.2 billion, are on offer. These projects relate to basic and new industries.

On yesterday, four companies from the U.S., Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong signed investment project contracts with Ningbo and Zhoushan governmental agencies.

The fair will end on the 16th of September.

### **Agriculture**

#### **Zhu Rongji Urges Better Cotton Production**

*OW1409110695 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Urumqi, September 14 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-premier Zhu Rongji urged local officials in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in northwest China to turn the region into the country's largest cotton production area.

Zhu made the remark during an inspection tour from September 8 and 13 of Kashgar, Hotan, Aksu and Turfan, all of which are major cotton-producing areas.

He said that over the past several years cotton production in Xinjiang has boomed and contributed greatly to textile industries in other inland parts of China.

Xinjiang enjoys geographical advantages for cotton cultivation, such as rich soil, abundant sunlight, and sufficient water resources. In addition, there are few plant diseases and insect pests.

Zhu assured local farmers that the state's policy on cotton in Xinjiang will not change, and that the price of cotton will not drop. The central government is more determined than ever to push cotton production, which is a strategic raw material of vital industrial importance, he said.

He called on local officials to make use of the advantages of the region to produce half of China's cotton by the end of the century.

It can do some pilot work together with governments and businesses of coastal cities to exploit cotton fields jointly, he said. In this way the latter can establish stable and reliable bases of cotton production and supplies for themselves.

The vice-premier also urged local officials to upgrade transportation facilities and cotton processing and marketing.

**Shandong Resorts to Sciences for Agricultural Growth**

*OW1309134095 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1238 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jinan, September 13 (XINHUA) — Shandong Province, one of the leading grain producers in China, plans to launch a science popularization scheme to raise its grain output by five billion kg in the next five years.

The scheme, organized by the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science (PAAS), includes development of high-yield cotton and maize strains, potato detoxification techniques, and breeding of crossbred cattle.

The scheme also includes the popularization of interplanting technique, bollworm prevention, and better application of fertilizer.

The provincial government and scientific research departments have earmarked more than 10 million yuan as a special fund to support the scheme's implementation.

Shandong ranked first in the country in grain output for several years running. It expects to harvest 47 billion kg of grain this year.

**East Region****Fujian Meeting on Fulfilling 8th 5-Year Plan**

OW1209131195 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese  
24 Aug 95 p 1

[By reporter Qian Jianqin (6929 1696 0530): "Doing Well the Work for the Next Four Months To Ensure Fulfillment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan Targets — Jia Qinglin Delivers Important Speech at, Chen Mingyi Chairs Meeting Held by Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government for Prefectural and City Party Committee Secretaries, Commissioners and Mayors"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The provincial party committee and the provincial government held a meeting for prefectural and city party committee secretaries, commissioners, and mayors yesterday afternoon. Speaking at the meeting, Provincial Party Secretary Jia Qinglin said: The next four months represent not only the last 100 days of 1995 but also the entire Eighth Five-Year Plan period. The work of each and every day from now on will affect the Eighth Five-Year Plan, whose successful completion can lay a solid foundation for ushering Fujian into the 21st century with a new look.

The purpose of the meeting was to work out plans for carrying out the current tasks in economic construction, for building spiritual civilization, and for promoting family planning in Fujian. Provincial Party Secretary Jia Qinglin delivered an important speech at the meeting, which was chaired by Governor Chen Mingyi.

The meeting was attended by provincial leaders You Dexin, Lin Kaqin, He Shaokang, Zhao Xuemin, Lin Zhaochu, Xi Jinping, Shi Zhaobin, Chen Yingguan, Huang Songhu, Yuan Qitong, Zhang Jiakun, Wang Liangpu, Tong Wanhend, and Huang Xiaojing; the provincial family planning leading group and provincial family planning association leaders Wen Fushan, Huang Ming, and Zhang Yumin; prefectural and city party secretaries, commissioners, and mayors; and leaders of provincial departments concerned — totaling more than 50.

At the meeting, Jia Qinglin presented a comprehensive plan for accomplishing the tasks and carrying out the work of the remaining four months of this year.

After fully affirming achievements in the work of various fields since the beginning of this year, Jia Qinglin said: As there are only four months left before the end of this year, the time is pressing and the tasks are heavy. The overall requirements are: adhering to the 20-character general political principle; properly handling relations among reform, development, and stability; further unifying thinking; assuming overall responsibility; stepping up coordination; and working hard to

ensure all-around fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. In economic work, we should stabilize the growth rate, curb inflation, improve efficiency, ensure supply, and build up stamina for future development. Meanwhile, we should energetically promote party building, the building of spiritual civilization, the construction of democracy and the legal system, the progress of social undertakings in all fields, and social stability.

As far as economic work is concerned, Jia Qinglin stressed the need to pay close attention to work in the following fields:

- In agriculture, particular attention should be paid to fight natural disasters to reap bumper harvests and to ensure the completion of year-round production tasks, mainly grain production. [passage omitted]

- In industry, efforts should be made to stop deficits and increase the profits of enterprises. [passage omitted]

- In capital construction, it is necessary to pool resources to promote the construction of key projects. [passage omitted]

- In stabilizing commodity prices, relentless efforts should be made to control this year's price index and to implement the price-control responsibility system. [passage omitted]

Turning to the work of opening up, Jia Qinglin called for efforts in the following five tasks: 1) ensuring success of the "8 September" business negotiation meeting; 2) going all out to improve the soft environment for foreign investment, and striving to achieve a noticeable improvement in screening wanton fee collection and raising efficiency in reviewing applications for foreign-funded enterprises within a short time; 3) conducting further follow-up studies of foreign-funded projects to help improve operations of the existing foreign-funded enterprises and to increase Fujian's appeal to foreign investors; 4) actively promoting foreign trade exports; and 5) stepping up efforts to readjust the direction of contracting foreign engineering projects to maintain Fujian's edge in this field. Discussing the work on Taiwan, he said: While waging a resolute struggle against Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui]'s separatist words and deeds, we should continue to develop exchanges in the economic and trade and other fields between Fujian and Taiwan.

On family planning, he called for attention to ensuring the attainment of Fujian's population growth target, the rate of families practicing planned parenthood, and the rate of villages complying with the family planning requirement. [passage omitted]



Jia Qinglin said: Maintaining social stability is a major task concerning the overall situation. The current focus is to properly resolve contradictions to eliminate factors for instability. Party and government leaders in all localities should take the lead in going down to the grass roots to listen to the opinions of the masses with an open mind, in taking the initiative to inject vitality and promote harmony on a regular basis, and in rendering concrete services to the people to strengthen the foundation for maintaining stability. We should intensify the comprehensive management of public security, crack down on crimes, and deal relentlessly with unhealthy tendencies that are pervasive and are criticized strongly by the masses.

On spiritual civilization and party building, he said: We should promote the building of spiritual civilization on the basis of studying the core contents of the "outlines," and should reinforce propaganda, ideological, and political work so as to provide effective media support and the spiritual motive force for the convening of the Provincial Party Congress and for the completion of the Eighth Five-Year Plan in all fields. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, Chen Mingyi gave a briefing on family planning on behalf of the provincial government. He said: Since the beginning of this year, Fujian, with a view to joining the advanced ranks in family planning nationwide, has adopted a series of measures to strengthen the leadership of, to implement the responsibility of, to increase the input of, and to improve the quality of family planning personnel. According to estimates, at the end of this year Fujian's population will be 500,000 less than the target set in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The specific targets for Fujian's family planning work this year are: 40 counties (cities and districts) should take the lead to join the advanced ranks nationwide; the population growth rate should be controlled at under 16 per 1,000; the rate of families practicing planned parenthood should increase 10 percentage points over last year; and the rate of villages complying with the family planning requirement should exceed 50 percent. [passage omitted]

#### Shanghai Universities To Teach Deng Theory

OW1309130595 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1238 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, September 13 (XINHUA) — Shanghai municipal education authorities have decided to open a special course to spread Deng Xiaoping's theory on university campuses, starting this term.

Students may take it as an elective, "Xinming Evening News" reported on Monday [11 September], saying that a textbook titled "The Course of Deng Xiaoping's

Theory" has been compiled for use as instructional materials.

The book consists of ten parts, and analyzes Deng's "Theory of Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" quite systematically, the paper said, explaining that it focuses on two fundamental issues, "what is socialism" and "how to build socialism".

The paper said that prominent teachers will be selected to teach the class.

#### Shanghai Station To Cater To 'Music Lovers'

OW1409110595 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0838 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, September 14 (XINHUA) — China's first radio station catering to serious music lovers will begin broadcasting in Shanghai on September 18 of this year, according to executives with the station.

Programs will air for 16 hours each day on a frequency of 105.7 FM, with programs of pure "high-taste entertainment", playing refined Chinese folk songs and western classical music.

The station also does not intend to feature a hotline as is used by many commercial radio stations to woo listeners, said Chen Wenbin, who is in charge of the program. "Music speaks for itself," he noted, explaining that it is common in Shanghai for profitable companies to donate money to arts such as ballet, symphony orchestras, and traditional Chinese operas.

The municipal government has also provided funds, he added.

#### Zhejiang's Li on Japan's War Views, Li Teng-hui

OW1309134895 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 3 Sep 95 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, at a forum of veteran comrades on the 50th anniversary of victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan on 2 September 1995]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Comrades:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan [World War II], the provincial party committee has invited some veteran comrades of the war and representatives of outstanding youths from various circles of society to attend today's forum. [passage omitted]

A half century has passed. The international situation and global structure have undergone tremendous

changes. Peace and development have become the main themes of the world today. This is the consensus of all peace-loving people on the earth. Today's China is no longer the impoverished, backward Old China of yesteryear. Through protracted struggles in revolution and construction, we have scored achievements which are recognized by the entire world, and China's international position has been continuously enhanced. The days when the Chinese nation was trampled upon by others at will are gone forever. However, we should notice that the ghosts of fascism and militarism can still find their market in Japan and some other countries. They have distorted history, beautified aggression, and refused to repent. Going against the historical trend, they have openly glossed over their fascist crimes and comforted the souls of war criminals, thereby inflicting grave harm upon the feelings of the people in China and other countries, and arousing strong opposition from people who love people and uphold justice all over the world. Moreover, we should notice that the world today is not tranquil and is full of contradictions and conflicts. Some Western nations, with the United States as the representative, have used their political, military, and economic power to promote power politics and hegemonism in an attempt to impose their will, concept of values, and development mode on other countries.

Recently Washington provoked a serious political incident by allowing Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to visit the United States, thus fully exposing the U.S. attempt to obstruct the development of our cross-strait relations and China's peaceful reunification, as well as the Taiwan-Li Denghui authorities' conspiracy to split the motherland and create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." All of these show that we must always maintain vigilance and a sober mind, and must be prepared for possible danger in times of peace so as not to allow the historical tragedy to repeat itself.

"Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future." The historical experience of victory of the CPC-led war of resistance against Japan, the moral courage demonstrated by the entire nation, and the great sacrifices made by countless revolutionary martyrs to win the war have become powerful spiritual forces for further uniting the Chinese nation, promoting the socialist modernization drive, and rejuvenating China and Zhejiang Province under the new historical condition.

We must draw lessons from history, seize the opportunity to deepen reform and accelerate development, and strive to build China into a prosperous, democratic, civilized modern socialist power. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, I wish all veteran comrades, who took part in the anti-Japanese war, good health and a happy

family life! May the younger generation be full of vigor, stay healthy, and make progress.

**Zhejiang Pledges To Build Strong Marine Economy**  
*OW1309033495 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0152 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, September 13 (XINHUA) — East China's Zhejiang Province, with its 6,500-kilometer coastline and 3,061 islands, each covering at least 500 square meters, has developed an overall marine economic development plan for ocean fishing, marine industry, and tourism.

To tap its marine resources, the province has, since 1980, launched a massive marine survey and compiled an "Outline for Zhejiang's Marine Development (1993-2010)" to give Zhejiang a "strong marine economy" based on ocean shipping and aquatic breeding, with coastal industries, marine tourism, and foreign trade as pillar industries.

In recent years, the province has allocated large sums of money for building 58 ports with an annual capacity of 70 million tons of goods, consisting of 31 deepwater berths, each able to accommodate ships between 10,000 and 200,000 dwt, linking the province with 225 harbors in 57 countries and regions.

Coastal industries are thriving in eastern Zhejiang. A group of large power plants went into operation in the coastal cities of Zhenhai, Ningbo, and Jiaxing, and marine products processing, tourism, and foreign trade have also shown marked progress.

The province is determined to improve things technologically, and eight research projects top the list of high-tech items, such as marine farming products, deep-sea fishing, marine engineering, and marine bio-engineering.

Foreign businessmen are encouraged to invest in Zhejiang in any way to help build it into a "strong marine economy". By 2000, the output value of the province's marine industry is expected to hit 30 billion yuan, 50 percent of which will be the result of advanced technology.

### Central-South Region

**Guangxi Police Fight Trading in Women, Children**  
*OW1209234195 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
in English 0526 GMT 12 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanning, September 12 (CNS) — The police in Bobai County of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region arrested seven traders in human



beings and rescued 32 kidnapped and sold women, including a Vietnamese woman in a recent action. After that, the police in Nanning also rescued over 30 women.

From the 26th of June this year, Guangxi has been making plans for fighting against trading in women and children. After much investigation, they have now started action.

From 1993, the number of cases of trading in human beings has been decreasing. Despite this, several thousand women and children are still waiting to be rescued. The police hold that the present situation of fighting against trading in human beings is not optimistic. Many buyers do not know the law; they think that to use money to buy a "wife" is perfectly justified. Many women from villages are floating to cities to find jobs, which provides opportunities for criminals.

The "fighting against trading in human beings" activities will last for half a year. The police hope that before December this year, they can arrest a group of traders in human beings and buyers, rescue a group of sold women and children, and restrict the trend of trading in women and children in Guangxi.

#### **Zhuhai Develops Transportation Network**

OW1309032895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0216 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zhuhai, September 13 (XINHUA) — Zhuhai, one of China's five special economic zones in Guangdong Province, has formed a complete transportation network after 15 years of development.

The coastal city began to develop port facilities on international standards to lead industrial development in the early 1990's, and nearly 20 billion yuan has been poured into airport, port, power plant, highway, railway, waterworks, and telecommunications facilities construction so far.

Zhuhai Airport, which opened for service last May, now links Zhuhai with 23 major cities across the country.

Two docks at the deep-water port have gone into operation, and construction of three others is well under way. They are expected to handle coal, oil, and dangerous goods upon completion.

The city is preparing to build an express railway from Guangzhou, the provincial capital, to Zhuhai, and a 400 square kilometer-industrial zone near the port to attract more overseas investment is under review.

### **Southwest Region**

#### **Tibet Works Out New Plan for Public Health**

OW1409082195 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0810 GMT 14 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, September 14 (XINHUA) — The Tibet Autonomous Region has worked out a five-year plan in a bid to ensure that all Tibetans will enjoy better medical health care in the coming years.

The region will lay special emphasis on providing basic health care to farmers and herdsmen in the next five years, said Tubdain, director of the regional Public Health Department.

According to the health plan, the average life-span of Tibetans is expected to reach 67 years by the year 2000, the infant mortality rate will be cut by one third, and the mortality rate of pregnant and lying-in women cut by 50 percent.

To achieve this goal, the region will greatly improve the existing three-layer public health care network which consists of medical services at the county, township and village levels. The region will also push forward reforms on free medical services to make it work better.

With regard to disease prevention, the director said, the region will train more medical workers and put more money in supervising and checking the spread of infectious and endemic diseases.

#### **'Key Projects' in Tibet 'Well Under Way'**

OW1209132595 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1238 GMT 12 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, September 12 (XINHUA) — Construction work on 62 key projects being built with financial and technical aid from the central government and from other Chinese provinces is well under way in Tibet, and forty have gone operational.

The actual amount of investment for these key projects totalled 3.31 billion yuan, 930 million yuan more than expected, said a local government official.

One of the key project was for a spacious square in front of the Potala Palace, a sacred place for Tibetan Buddhists in Lhasa. Covering an area of 276,800 sq. m, the square was built with financial aid from the central government and provincial governments totalling 110 million yuan.

The first generating unit at the Calung power Station signalled the end to the region's history of lack of electricity. Other work included a highway bridge across



the Yarlung Zangbo River, an ore dressing plant, and a rug company, while 35 inland provinces and cities have provided assistance to improve telecommunication facilities, education, and a public health system.

"Tibet has ushered in a new era of development," said a local government official.

**Correction to Article on Tibetan Autonomy**  
**OW1209125195**

The following correction pertains to an item headlined "Article Cites Success of Tibetan Autonomy" published in the 12 September China DAILY REPORT on pages 41-46:

Page 44, column two, first complete paragraph, first sentence make read: ...30 years since regional autonomy began in our region, we can discover... (rephrasing for clarity).

### Northwest Region

**Gansu People's Procuratorate Issues Work Report**  
**Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 95 p 4**

[Summary of Gansu People's Procuratorate Work Report by Li Dekui (2621 1795 1145), chief procurator of the Gansu Provincial People's Procuratorate at the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Gansu Provincial People's Congress on 31 March]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A. Vigorously Investigate and Handle Major Economic Crimes Such As Embezzlement and Bribery and Push the In-Depth Development of the Anti-Corruption Struggle

In 1994, 1,589 leads to economic crimes, including embezzlement and bribery, were received, and after preliminary investigation, 752 cases were established, an increase of 6.6 percent and 9.9 percent over 1993 respectively. Of these cases, 286 involved embezzlement, 122 involved bribery, 246 involved misuse of public funds, and 98 involved other economic crimes such as fake trademarks, tax fraud, and smuggling. Charges were filed in 296 cases against 357 people with people's courts, an increase of 21.3 percent and 13.7 percent over 1993 respectively. Among the defendants who had been charged, 139 belonged to four key departments. Through the handling of such cases, the people's procuratorate saved the state and collectives 36.09 million yuan in economic losses, an increase of 71.9 percent over 1993. The success of the people's procuratorate was demonstrated as an increase in the number of established, major, completed, and filed cases and the amount of recovery of economic losses.

1. We investigated and handled a group of major economic crimes, including theft and bribery: about 276 cases, or 36.7 percent of all established cases, involved over 10,000 yuan in embezzlement or bribery or over 50,000 yuan in misused public funds, fake trademarks, or tax fraud. This figure was 10 percent higher than 1993. Of these cases, 66 involved a sum between 100,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan, 10 involved a sum between 500,000 yuan and 1 million; and four involved a sum over 1 million, showing an average increase of 19.4 percent over 1993.

2. We investigated and handled a number of major criminal cases involving leading cadres at and above county and section levels. Charges were brought against 46 people implicated in embezzlement, bribery, and other major economic crimes, an increase of 35.3 percent over 1993, making 1994 a year with the highest number of major cases in recent years.

3. We investigated and handled a number of criminal cases involving judicial and law enforcement personnel who took bribes to violate law or who practiced fraud to seek personal gains. A total of 29 such cases were investigated and handled, an increase of 70.6 percent over 1993. A total of 32 judicial and law enforcement personnel were implicated.

4. We investigated and handled a group of criminal cases involving financial departments, especially banking personnel. Theft, bribery, misuse of public funds totaled 42 cases which implicated 46 banking personnel and involved over 10 million yuan, accounting for two thirds of the total amount of money involved in criminal cases. Nine of such criminal cases involved over 100,000.00 yuan.

5. We investigated and handled many economic crimes involving embezzlement and bribery in state and collective enterprises and their "three production" departments. A total of 522 such cases, or 44.1 percent of all established cases, were investigated.

6. We achieved preliminary success in attacking new economic crimes which had undermined reform. With regard to crimes arising from tax reform such as forgery, illegal resale, embezzlement, fraudulent and forged receipts for value-added taxes, and tax fraud through false receipts, criminal activities involving fake trademarks and patents which encroached upon intellectual property rights, and other economic crimes in the areas of securities, futures, and real estate, people's procuratorates resolutely investigated and severely attacked such cases as soon as they were discovered to ensure the smooth implementation of all reform measures.

Judged from the situation of case investigation of procuratorial organs, current graft, bribery, and other economic crimes of Gansu Province have taken on some new characteristics. First, criminals are reckless and insatiably greedy. The amount of money involved is getting larger. They continue to commit crimes while engaging in the anti-corruption campaign. It is very obvious that they are acting against the trend. The number of economic crimes investigated in 1994 which involved more than 500,000.00 yuan was up 27.3 percent compared with that of 1993. About 39.8 percent of major cases handled in 1994 were crimes committed after August 1993 when the Central Committee made arrangements for the anti-corruption campaign. Second, bribery crimes characterized by trading power for money are rampant. A total of 122 bribery cases were investigated in 1994, an increase of 62.7 percent over 1993. The increase in the bribery crime shows on the one hand that some criminals, in order to seek illegal interests, used money to buy power and caused reckless bribery crimes to worsen further. On the other hand, it exposes the fact that some government workers could not withstand the temptation of money, used the power which the state and the people had entrusted on them as a bargaining chip for seeking personal gains, traded power for money, and caused the state and collectives enormous losses. Third, the number of crimes involving misuse of public funds increased substantially, and most major cases occurred in financial departments. A total of 246 such cases were investigated in 1994, accounting for 32.7 percent of total filed cases and an increase of 66.2 percent over 1993. Fourth, crimes involving judicial workers taking bribes to bend the law and engaging in malpractice for personal considerations have become serious. This type of criminal has great anti-detection ability, a close "network of personal relations," and a thick "layer of protection." Therefore, it is very difficult to detect and handle such cases. Fifth, new crimes destructive to reform emerged immediately after the promulgation of reform measures. Once exposed, it was shown that they are huge and that extra large cases are extremely harmful. Sixth, the means of crime becomes increasingly intellectual, and computer-aided crimes occur frequently. The past year of practice shows that the anti-corruption struggle is long-term and complicated. The task to prosecute major cases is still very arduous. We need to continue to implement the principle of "strictly enforcing the law and vigorously investigating and handling the cases," persist in investigating and handling major embezzlement and bribery cases, do a good job in fighting the hardest battles, and continue to push the anti-corruption struggle to develop in depth.

#### **B. Persist in the Struggle of "Serious Attack" and Maintain Social Stability**

In 1994, public security organs submitted 15,228 suspects for approval of arrest, and after screening, 13,678 arrests were approved. Public security organs also submitted 15,579 suspects for prosecution, and after screening, 13,017 suspects were prosecuted. The number of approved arrests and the number of prosecuted cases increased by 21.5 percent and 30.2 percent respectively. People's procuratorates played an important role in maintaining social stability of Gansu Province.

We concentrated on major cases and dealt severe blows at major violent crimes such as murder, robbery, bombing, rape, serious assault, and organized crimes. A total of 2,478 arrests were made in connection with such cases and 1,439 of them were major criminals, accounting for 18.1 percent and 11.3 percent of all arrests made.

We vigorously took part in special projects and focused on attacks on criminal activities including drugs and theft. A total of 1,578 persons implicated in manufacturing, selling, and transporting drugs were approved for arrest, an increase of 48.6 percent over 1993. A total of 6,822 arrests were made in connection with theft, accounting for 49.9 percent of all arrests. Of these, 2,047 were involved in major theft cases, an increase of 29.5 percent over 1993. A total of 8,063 such cases were prosecuted. By so doing, we facilitated the special projects and achieved the effect of general attack.

We vigorously participated in the special projects to straighten out rural social order. We coordinated with the departments concerned to eliminate, according to law, local ruffians and gangsters who were threatening local areas, dealt severe blows at the crimes which frequently plagued the rural areas of Gansu Province such as murder, robbery, railroad and ancient grave robbery, and the abduction and sale of women. We assisted rural areas with serious security problems in reorganizing grass-roots organizations and arrested 8,509 peasant-turned criminals, accounting for 62.2 percent of all arrests. As a result, we effectively stopped the momentum in the spreading of serious crimes that ran amok and plagued villages and rural neighborhoods.

We conscientiously carried out comprehensive improvement in the procuratorial link. Procuratorates at all levels cooperated in case investigation and carried out legal system education through such methods as appearing at trials to support prosecution, participating in court investigation and argument, and delivering prosecution statements, etc. We strengthened the work to educate and redeem juvenile criminals and conscientiously handled the reevaluation and labor reform of those who



were not prosecuted and the education and assistance of those who went through labor education. We carefully handled letters and visits from the masses of people, paid attention to quickly resolving contradictions, and cooperated with the departments concerned to properly handle a number of unforeseen incidents which affected social stability. We insisted on keeping frequent contacts with units in charge of comprehensive improvement, conducted social surveys and special-topic studies on crime prevention, and made due contributions to achieving the general improvement goal of "alleviating both causes and symptoms and combining prevention with attack." [passage omitted]

**Ningxia Reviews Semi-Annual Economic Growth**  
*SK1409022895 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 13 Aug 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] The autonomous regional party committee held a meeting on 10 July [as published] to inform persons in charge from party and government institutions, mass organizations, and colleges and universities about the semi-annual economic operation of the region and the framework Ninth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan. Kang Yi, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, chaired and addressed the meeting.

Statistics show that Ningxia's semi-annual gross domestic product totaled 6.3 billion yuan, up 9.5 percent from that of the same period last year in terms of comparable prices. Translated, primary industry registered a 5.0-percent increase, secondary industry a 10.6-percent increase, and tertiary industry a 9.3-percent increase.

Thanks to the substantial increase in agricultural investment in the first half of this year, peasants showed more enthusiasm for growing grain, and a better environment for agricultural development took shape. Due to continued dry spells in mountainous areas, Ningxia's summer grain was expected to be 739,000 tonnes, down 85,000 tonnes from last year. Of the total, the summer grain output of irrigated areas would come to 574,000 tonnes, close to the highest record registered in 1993. Animal husbandry grew steadily, with the number of cattle, pigs, and sheep in stock increasing by a large margin. Meat output totaled 54,000 tonnes, up 9.6 percent from the same period last year; and the output of eggs and milk registered an increase of 59.3 and 35 percent, respectively. Township enterprises maintained strong momentum in development. By the end of June, their number totaled 105,000, up 10 percent; their employees 347,000, up 12.3 percent; their output value (at 1990 constant prices) 2.31 billion yuan, up 42.3 percent; their tax payments 100 million yuan, up 55.0 percent;

and the value of the goods delivered for export 42.17 million yuan, a sharp increase of 94.2 percent.

Ningxia witnessed faster development in industry in the first half of this year thanks to in-depth enterprise reform, adjustment of the product mix, strengthened enterprise management, and great efforts in reducing deficits and increasing profits. In the January-June period, the output value of the industrial enterprises at and above the township level throughout the region totaled 8.218 billion yuan, up 11.1 percent from the same period last year in terms of comparable prices, an increase rate of 5.8 percentage points higher than that of last year. The increase had the following characteristics: The increase rate became higher and higher every month, and the growth of state-owned industrial enterprises, light industry, and small industrial enterprises was higher than that of nonstate-owned industrial enterprises, heavy industry, and large and medium-sized industrial enterprises, respectively. The industrial product mix was adjusted gradually in such a way that it became more compatible with market demand; energy and raw material industries saw faster development; the growth rates of raw coal, crude oil, electricity, and coke ranged from 3.8 to 34.3 percent; pig iron and aluminum increased by 73.5 and 15.7 percent, respectively; and chemical fertilizers and plastic sheets for farm use also registered a substantial increase thanks to the promotion of demand in agriculture. The coordination between production and marketing of industrial goods improved continuously in the first half of this year, and the overall economic efficiency became better. The overall industrial efficiency index reached 66.44, up 5.1 percentage points, and all the six indicators which constitute the overall efficiency index picked up. Meanwhile, the number of loss-making enterprises was reduced from 26.3 to 25.2 percent of the total, and the accounts showed a profit of 42.83 million yuan compared to a deficit of 15.9 million yuan registered in the same period last year.

Due to the moderately stringent macro-control in the first half of this year, the increase rate of state-owned units' investment in fixed assets declined notably, the investment in central projects was higher than that in local projects, the investment pattern was improved, and key construction projects proceeded smoothly. Investment in fixed assets totaled 1.22 billion yuan, down 7.1 percent from the same period last year, and the growth rate declined by 20 percentage points. In domestic and foreign trade, the region's semi-annual retail sales of consumer goods totaled 2.65 billion yuan, up 22.8 percent from the same period last year; and exports totaled \$109.14 million, up 63.6 percent. In the first half of this year, the region's retail prices and consumer prices rose



by 21.1 and 23.5 percent, respectively, over the same period last year. Thanks to the increased efforts of government at all levels in price control, price increases were effectively brought under control and showed a decline every month.

Following the reform of the financial and tax system and the work to increase revenues and reduce expenditures, revenues increased by a large margin, and the growth of expenditures was notably lower than that of revenues. The region's local revenue totaled 400 million yuan from January to June, up 43.6 percent from the same period last year; and expenditure were 920 million yuan, up 34.2 percent.

According to sample surveys, Ningxia urban people's per capita cost of living income was 1,485.6 yuan in the January-June period, up 24.6 percent, or 293 yuan, from the same period last year. When allowing for price increases, 0.8 percent was the actual rate of increase. Peasants' per capita cash income was 495.97 yuan, up 42.7 percent, or 148.5 yuan, from the same period last year. When allowing for price increases, the actual increase was 16.3 percent.

The autonomous regional planning commission gave a report at the meeting on the major points of the framework Ninth Five-Year Plan. The framework reviews and summarizes Ningxia's Eighth Five-Year Plan and puts forward the overall idea and specific targets for the region's economic and social development for the Ninth Five-Year Plan period.

In his summing-up speech, Comrade Kang Yi came up with five demands on the work for the next few months as 1) correctly estimating the situation, unifying thinking, and enhancing the confidence in progress; 2) adding impetus to work, paying close attention to weak links, and comprehensively fulfilling the Eighth Five-Year Plan; 3) persistently attending to the two tasks simultaneously and ensuring social stability; 4) strengthening party building and providing a powerful political and organizational guarantee for reform, development, and stability; and 5) conscientiously studying and formulating the Ninth Five-Year Plan well.

**Ningxia Notes Progress in Handling Criminal Cases**  
**SK1409024295 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO**  
*in Chinese 13 Aug 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Procuratorial organs at all levels across the region have unceasingly given impetus to fighting corruption and checking bribery, and have achieved noticeable results in investigating and handling all kinds of major and appalling criminal cases involving corruption and bribery. During the first half of this year, procuratorial organs at all levels across the region

accepted and heard 304 economic criminal cases involving corruption and bribery, filed 176 cases for investigation, of which 64 cases were major ones each involving more than 10,000 yuan and involving leading cadres at and above the county section level, and recovered more than 2.48 million yuan in economic losses for the state and the collectives.

This year new characteristics were seen in economic crime incidents involving corruption and bribery: Many influential and major cases occurred in the "three kinds of organs and one department" (party and government organs, judicial organs, administrative and law-enforcing organs and economic management departments); there were many major and exceptionally serious cases each involving a large sum; there were many cases of tax evasion which directly affected the reform measures; and there were many cases involving crimes committed by gangs or committed in collaboration. In accordance with the new trend of criminal activity, procuratorial organs at all levels across the region regarded fighting corruption and bribery as the task of prime importance, adjusted the priorities and orientations for cracking criminal cases in a timely manner, made early arrangements, and took quick action. Chief procurators at all levels assumed personal leadership over the handling of cases; eliminated interference and resistance; and always investigated and handled influential and major cases committed by the "three kinds of organs and one department," especially appalling cases involving leading cadres at and above the county section level, cases of functionaries of the "three kinds of organs and one department" taking bribes and bending the laws, and new criminal cases that harm reforms as the priority, and strengthened efforts to deal blows to criminals. As of the end of June, the region as a whole had investigated and handled a number of criminal cases occurring in the "three kinds of organs and one department" which accounted for 31.5 percent of the total number of cases filed for investigation.

Under a situation in which there was a shortage of working funds for handling cases and a shortage of police, the procuratorates at all levels adopted the special policy of giving priority to investigating the clues for major and appalling cases, guaranteeing the means of transportation and working funds for investigating and handling major and appalling cases, and dispatching backbone forces for investigating cases. The procuratorates guaranteed the smooth progress of investigating and handling major and appalling cases, made the cases investigated and handled cause strong repercussions in society, and made the masses clap and cheer for this. Ding Yaolong, director of the Wuzhong City state tax bureau, ganged up with coworkers Ma Yujun and Zhou

Cai to issue sales invoices involving a sum of more than 45.1 million yuan and cheated a tax refund of over 7 million, and from this Ding Yaolong gained a profit of 270,000 yuan. This case was filed for investigation by the Yinnan divisional procuratorate. Wang Yangang, cashier of the Jiangding supply and marketing cooperative in Qingtongxia City took advantage of his position during his term of office to embezzle the money which peasants paid for shares and public funds totalling over 176,000 yuan by resorting to not charging the money to the account after receiving it. At the same time, he also misappropriated 45,000 yuan in cash under his manage-

ment and lent it to other people for profit-making activities. The Qingtongxia City procuratorate took rapid actions and cracked this case at one blow. Cai Qiangli, manager of Longfa Trading Company in Yinchuan City proper, issued 250 copies of false invoices for value-added taxes, and his case was cracked by the Yichuan procuratorate. Of these copies of false invoices, 33 alone involved a total sum of 267 million yuan. The crack-down on these cases caused strong repercussions in society and the masses said happily: "Procuratorial organs should act like this to ferret out these worms one by one."

**Article Says Taiwan Not Qualified To Join UN**  
*OW1309170395 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1605 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — Taiwan is absolutely not qualified to become a member of the United Nations, stresses an article written by Ma Jun.

The article points out that Li Teng-hui's recent bid for Taiwan's participation in United Nations has not only betrayed the fundamental interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and the principle of "one China", but also trodden on the Charter of the United Nations.

According to the Charter of the United Nations, only a sovereign country can become a member country of the UN under certain conditions, the article says, adding that territory and sovereignty are the two most important aspects of the definition of "country" in the international law.

China has a long history of more than 5,000 years and since 1949 the government of the People's Republic of China has been the sole legitimate government of China, the article notes.

It points out that written evidence left over 1,700 years ago has proved that Taiwan is part of China. Since the 12th century, all past Chinese governments have set up administration bodies in Taiwan to exercise effective ruling. It has long been recognized by the international community that Taiwan is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory.

The article stresses that the so-called "Republic of China in Taiwan" is a conception that contradicts with inter-

national law. The "Republic of China" is applied to the government exercising China's sovereignty before 1949, which has been replaced by the "People's Republic of China" ever since. The status of Taiwan as a province of China has never changed and the Chinese government has never given up the right of administration upon Taiwan.

In 1971, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution, clearly stating that the representative of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate representative of China in the United Nations.

Now Li Teng-hui claims that he wants to break the common international law so that Taiwan can join the UN. His behavior is aimed at creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan", and splitting the motherland.

The article says that the common international law is a legal system that is based upon the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Li's action challenges the international law and the Charter of the United Nations, which betrays the interests of not only the Chinese people but also all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world.

The article also blames Nicaragua and some other countries for their violating the sovereignty of China by putting forth the issue of so-called Taiwan's right of representative to the UN.

Those countries have seriously trodden on the Charter of the United Nations and other international laws by doing so, thus posing a threat to regional stability and world peace, the article says, warning that they must immediately stop interfering in other countries' internal affairs.



**Hong Kong Asks Taiwan To Cut Import Tariffs***OW1409023695 Taipei CNA in English  
0109 GMT 14 Sep 95***[By Peter Chen]**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Adelaide, Sept. 13 (CNA) — Hong Kong on Wednesday asked the Republic of China [ROC] to cut import tariffs and open its markets wider so that the British colony can reduce its growing trade deficit with Taiwan.

ROC Economics Minister P. K. Chiang told a news conference that the request was made by Hong Kong's Trade and Industry Secretary Tak Hay-chau during bilateral talks Tuesday morning.

Chau asked the ROC Government to cut import tariffs on industrial products, including textiles, from Hong Kong because its trade deficit with Taiwan has continued to grow at a rapid pace.

Hong Kong has become the ROC's largest market, taking about 24 percent of Taiwan's total exports in the first half of this year. It replaced the US for the first time, Chiang said.

Hong Kong's trade deficit with Taiwan is due in part to its re-exports of Taiwan-made products to Mainland China. The British colony now serves as a major conduit for indirect trade between Taiwan and the mainland.

But Chiang explained to Chau that the ROC Government has reduced its import tariffs to such a great extent that it is now difficult for Taipei to make further cuts because this would threaten the survival of ROC exporters and manufacturers.

Chiang and Chau also discussed the entry of the ROC into the World Trade Organization, and the Hong Kong trade secretary said Hong Kong will have no problem realizing comprehensive free trade by the year 2020, the year set by the APEC leaders summit in Bogor, Indonesia last year.

But the ROC, like Japan and South Korea, will have some difficulty implementing comprehensive free trade liberalization, as it faces the problem of sufficient domestic agricultural production, Chiang said.

Chau said Hong Kong will change its present name to "Hong Kong, China" after it reverts to mainland rule in 1997. But Hong Kong will remain an independent entity despite the change of its name, he told Chiang.

**Mayor Chen 'Quite Satisfied' With Europe Visit***OW1409023895 Taipei CNA in English  
0138 GMT 14 Sep 95***[By Yang I-feng]**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vienna, Sept. 13 (CNA) — Taipei city Mayor Chen Shui-bian said here Wednesday that he was quite satisfied with his current European trip and was happy that Taipei was able to form a sister-city relationship with Warsaw.

Chen made the remarks before concluding his 10-day three-nation tour which brought him to Holland, Poland and Austria.

Chen, however, said that his tour was "shadowed" by Beijing's boycott. He said that Sofia had originally agreed to sign a sister-city relationship with Taipei, but under the pressure of Beijing, the Bulgaria capital at the last moment turned down the plan and he ended up canceling his trip to Sofia.

Even the sister-city bond with Warsaw was only achieved without the use of the formal names Republic of China [ROC] and Poland Republic, Chen said.

Several ROC Foreign Ministry officials stationed in Europe told Chen that Mainland China has been pushing hard at suppressing the ROC's international activity.

Chen said he was impressed with European countries' musical activities. He said the Taipei city government will do more to promote cultural activities in the future.

**Panamanian President Arrives for State Visit***OW1409023995 Taipei CNA in English  
0147 GMT 14 Sep 95***[By Benjamin Yeh]**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA) — The Republic of China [ROC] on Wednesday rolled out the red carpet to welcome Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladares, who is leading a delegation to Taipei for a four-day state visit.

Balladares and his group were greeted by President Li Teng-hui and other ranking ROC Government officials on the square in front of the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall Wednesday afternoon.

After a 21-gun salute and the playing of the national anthems of both countries, Balladares and Li inspected the honor guard of the three branches of the ROC Armed Forces.

Speaking in the brief but grand ceremony, Li hailed Balladares for his able leadership which has resulted in

outstanding achievements in Panama's interior affairs, diplomacy and economic development.

During Balladares' stay here, he will exchange views with Li on matters of mutual concern, which, Li said, "will certainly help improve understanding between the two countries."

Li added that bilateral ties between Taiwan and Panama have always been cordial and Balladares' visit will help cement the long-standing friendship.

In return, Balladares said a sense of warmth and affinity swept over his mind when he stepped onto Republic of China soil. He hailed the wisdom and hard work of the Chinese people as virtues which helped create the great Chinese culture.

Balladares pointed out that with these virtues, the ROC has shown the world that despite limited land and natural resources, the ROC's progress and the well-being of its people have not been restrained. "The ROC offers a shining example that deserves the emulation of Panama and many other countries of the world," Balladares said.

Chen Shih-meng, acting Taipei mayor, awarded the Panamanian head of state a key to the city.

Balladares will meet with local business leaders as part of efforts to court Taiwan investments. A joint communique will be signed before Balladares leaves on Sunday.

Accompanying Balladares on his trip to Taiwan are Minister of Foreign Affairs Gabriel Lewis Galindo, Minister of Planning and Economic Policy Guillermo O. Chapman, Jr., Labor and Social Welfare Minister Mitchell Doens, as well as parliamentarians and business leaders from Panama.

Balladares is the fifth head of state to visit the ROC this year following Guinea Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira, Malawi President Bakili Muluzi, King Mswati III of Swaziland, and Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy.

**Canada Extends Invitation to Economics Minister**  
OW1409023795 Taipei CNA in English  
0130 GMT 14 Sep 95

[By Peter Chen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Adelaide, Sept. 13 (CNA) — Canada has extended an invitation to Economics Minister P. K. Chiang of the Republic of China [ROC] for a visit to Ottawa and other cities early next year to discuss ways to strengthen bilateral ties between the two countries.

At a news conference Wednesday afternoon, Chiang said the invitation was extended by Mac Harb, Canada's parliamentary secretary for the minister of international trade, at a meeting in the morning.

Chiang said the invitation is part of efforts to increase the exchange of senior officials between the ROC and Canada.

He said Canada fully supports the ROC's bid to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and hopes the process of entry can be accelerated.

He added that the trade imbalance between the two nations is becoming less problematic because Taipei's trade surplus with Ottawa narrowed to about US\$290 million in 1994.

Harb asked the ROC Government to treat Canadian firms fairly in state enterprise procurements of telecommunications and other facilities. He also asked the ROC Government to reduce import tariffs on Canadian beef.

Chiang agreed to the requests, and asked Harb to convey the ROC's encouragement of Canadian enterprises in using Taiwan as a base to sell their products in Asia, as the ROC Government is working to build Taiwan into an operations center in the Asian region.

#### **\*Changing Japanese Media Attitude Viewed**

95CM0314 Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese 1 Apr 95 No 303, pp 68-71

[Article by Liu Li-erh (0491 7812 0348), special correspondent of the CHINA TIMES resident in Japan for the past 14 years: "Taiwan Power in Japan; 'Taiwan Fever' Breakout Among the New Generation"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] When this author came to Japan 14 years ago, the Japanese newspapers and television reported practically no news about Taiwan. If one happened to hear "Taiwan" mentioned on TV, if it was not concerning "drug smuggling" then it was "a typhoon headed north from Taiwan." That "Taiwan" was ignored was not an accident. Early on, the major Japanese newspaper and television corporations, when not publishing "business and economic news," even before Japan and China established diplomatic relations in 1972, had fought to be the first in Beijing to exchange memoranda and so closed down the branch offices formerly established in Taipei. This was done for business reasons above and beyond the consideration that politically China was a major power. From that time forward, the Japanese media, in addition to their Korean coverage, gained the effective tool of increased coverage of China, which enabled them to redeem their low status as being totally outclassed by European and American



media in everything except Asian coverage. NHK, for instance, produced numerous specials on the Silk Road, mysterious Tibet and so forth, which the European and American media coveted to no end. Common communications companies, because of the authoritative nature of Chinese news, also gained in stature. However and also because of this, the Japanese media for the past 20 some years have had to be obsequious to Beijing, not daring to commit the most venial of sins in their reporting lest their reporters be driven out of the country, and the chief of station and personnel have no choice but to take the blame and resign. Author Sono Ryoko [2582 6851 4866 1311] wrote two or three years ago that: "When one recalls the Japanese media's toadying posture towards Beijing, one must blush in humiliation even today."

On a different front, up until about 10 years ago, democracy had not really developed in Taiwan and officialdom was still sticking to the principle of "no coexistence." This type of attitude disgusted the Japanese media. A Japanese reporter said that in the year he was to join the East Asian Relations Association, he had to practice saying "The Republic of China" because if he used the term "Taiwan" he would provoke the anger of the officials in Japan. The East Asian Relations Association is a body established to handle exchanges, visas and consular affairs after Japan and Taiwan severed diplomatic relations, the equivalent of an underground embassy in Japan.

As the level of democracy and economic development in Taiwan rose, the Japanese media could no longer ignore Taiwan's existence. Beginning about 12 years ago, we began to see reporters going from Japan or from Hong Kong to Taiwan to cover stories. This in itself was a watershed, because for a period of about 10 years after the exchange of memoranda, the ASAHI SHIMBUN had forbidden its staff and families from even traveling in Taiwan. With the increase in reporters going to Taiwan, whether the news was good or bad, they began to realize that Taiwan was truly in the throws of change. This was especially true of the young reporters who had not experienced the upheavals of the student movements of the sixties, and quickly had a high degree of concern for the democracy movement. This was also the result of America vigorously promoting democratic education in Japan after the war. Democratic ideals had already become the common value standard of the younger generation of Japanese, and so their "capacity for accepting" Taiwan grew as time passed.

The first high tide in the Japanese media's change of attitude toward Taiwan occurred in 1989 following the Tiananmen Incident. A great many members of Japan's communications and literary circles were very disap-

pointed with the Chinese Communists. (Chen Shun-chen [7115 5293 5256], Shiba Ryotaro [0674 7456 6697 1132 6745] and others all showed this tendency.) The younger Japanese were especially disappointed.

In comparison, on the other side of the strait, Taiwan's democratization was dramatically alive and flourishing. Then, after the lifting of the embargo, in 1991 there was the declaration of cessation of the state of civil war with the Chinese Communists, after which the Japanese media had a much freer hand in reporting news from Taiwan. In 1990 Japan's five major newspapers carried 1,350 reports on Taiwan news, while the six major TV stations carried 205 reports on Taiwan. By 1992, the five major papers carried 1,946 articles (articles on other places and special reports numbered 7,776 articles), while magazine articles totaled 419 and the six major TV stations carried 324 reports. Which is to say that in 1992 on the average, every day one could find five articles dealing with Taiwan in the various Japan papers, and each day on television one could see one report on Taiwan. In the 1980's this was unimaginable. The most surprising thing is that in 1992 the number of times that the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported on Taiwan was second only to SANKEI and NIKKEI, numbering 330 reports, much more than the right-leaning YOMIURI SHIMBUN; also, it was an increase of 54 percent over the previous year.

The second surge in the change of attitude of the Japanese media regarding Taiwan occurred last year during the Asian Games disturbances. The major papers besides daily prominent coverage of Li Teng-hui or the problems of Vice President of the Administrative Yuan Hsu Li-te's attendance, also began front page discussions of Japan-Taiwan relations over the past 21 years. The YOMIURI SHIMBUN criticized the Japanese government's long-standing disregard of Taiwan's existence. The ASAHI SHIMBUN, besides using impartial reportage (when interviewing Chinese Communist officials, be sure to report Taiwan's position on the subject), in September of last year, the ASAHI, in its most influential column "The Word Is," ran two successive articles reminding the Japanese people of the changes taking place in Taiwan's economy, politics and society, and pointed out that "in the eyes of the (Japanese) youth Taiwan is naturally reflected as a real entity, and not only as seen in the movies or in Taiwanese products, but from its economic strength, actual progress in democratization, and its participation in international situations..."

One can say that the Japanese media's self examination of some 20 years of disregard for Taiwan and of suppression by the Chinese Communists is something that came blasting out of the news reportage on the



Asian Games. The older generation of people in the Japanese media, because of the restrictions of the memoranda and because of their youthful admiration of socialism, still had a good deal of fear of the Chinese Communists; but the younger generation relied on their own democratic beliefs and personal experiences to report the facts.

The media fever during last year's Asian Games evoked great dissatisfaction among the Chinese Communists. They repeatedly lodged stern protests with the staff chiefs of the various newspapers and wire services' foreign reporters and correspondents, but these foreign newspaper chiefs all had experience in Europe and America, were less than 40 or 50 years old, and so were reluctant to accept the Communists' protests and requests to not allow reporting on Taiwan's position, and so paid little attention to them: This unprecedented situation was the first of its kind in 22 years. After the Asian Games, the Japanese media's fever for Taiwan news continued to the year-end local elections in Taiwan. All the papers carried this news on the front page or on the editorial page. Afterwards, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN printed over 20 successive special report articles on Taiwan and one interview with Li Teng-hui. From April of this year, various Japanese newspapers and wire services increased the number of special correspondents stationed in Hong Kong, as the YOMIURI increased its personnel from two to three, the ASAHI from one to two persons. This increase in special correspondents was primarily in order to maintain a condition under which at any moment they could have a man in Taiwan, to make up for the lack of each paper not having established a sub-bureau in Taiwan. Currently each of the papers have correspondents in Taipei and Kaohsiung who provide the Hong Kong personnel up-to-date information.

In addition to the mass media, the attitudes of the Japanese literary circles have also undergone changes. In the past, only the rightist (such as the anti-Communists) literati who supported Taiwan because they remember Chiang Jie-shih as one who repaid enmity with kindness, and who liked Taiwan. Many people who in the past only visited the mainland also started going to Taiwan, and in fact became enamored of the island, the most famous of whom were Chen Shun-chen and Shiba Ryotaro. This is what caused Sun P'ing-hua [1327 1627 0553], chairman of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Exchange Committee to cry out about "grievous losses," especially of Shiba, who was a permanent member of the Committee. Shiba Ryotaro was a grade behind Chen Shun-chen at Osaka Foreign Language University; at Chen Shun-chen's instigation he went to Taiwan and developed a compassion regarding Taiwan's future,

though his conclusion regarding Taiwan was "a cultured nation emerging on a leaderless island." However, later, in 1995 in an conversation with Umesao Tadao [2734 2777 1813 1133] expressed some hesitancy about his "leaderless island" expression. He explained, saying that the Koreans hate the Japanese: this is because in the beginning Korea was already an independent nation, and then Japan controlled it in tyranny for 36 years, but to the Koreans it was more like 3,000 years. On the other hand, at the time Taiwan was a multi-tribal region, and in contrast considered the Japanese government as one which cared for its people, and so Taiwanese generally like Japan. This was Shiba's individual historical perspective which the Taiwan people, who had been international orphans for a hundred years would not necessarily accept. However, because Shiba was an author of immense reputation in Japan (he was considered a Nobel Prize candidate), his "Travels in Taiwan" which was serialized in the ASAHI Weekly magazine naturally incited a popular concern for Taiwan. His conversation with Lee Teng-hui, "Arena of Sorrow," in May of last year excited even more attention and agitation.

But this was not the first time that Li Teng-hui had had an exclusive interview with the Japanese media, but his revelation therein of "the sorrow of the people born on Taiwan" and his statement that "the Kuo Min Tang is an outsider's government" and so forth, was criticized domestically; this was because he was overly fond of using his "fluent Japanese" for which Shiba commended him. Also, when he was with Shiba, who is the same age as he, it was immediately like prep-school under the old system; they did away with formal respectful terminology, and quite easily used the old forms in most of their talking. A Japanese reported stated that in public situations Li Teng-hui should take into consideration that he is the nation's leader and use little or no Japanese. Another Japanese scholar who has done research on Taiwan's politics also thought that for Li Teng-hui to speak Japanese from beginning to end with a Japanese guest was somewhat too considerate and was not necessary. By speaking Japanese Li Teng-hui can very easily get carried away, just like the Japanese language selections by the authors of the "Taiwan Thousand Leaves Anthology." To have changed citizenship two or three times in one lifetime is a type of historical sorrow and shows a lack of alternatives. Li Teng-hui enjoys speaking Japanese, and he does not do it to purposely ingratiate the Japanese; however, just like the "Taiwan Thousand Leaves Anthology," it arouses the warm sentiments of the Japanese.

One of the Japanese literati pointed out that one of the reasons the Japanese were so moved by the

"Taiwan Thousand Leaves Anthology." was because the Taiwanese had suffered oppression, and so, compared to Japanese poetry, it contained more feelings. It also surprised the Japanese to learn that in some foreign country there existed such "Japanese" mentalities, and moreover, a mentality which the Japanese had already lost. In reality, there are a great many "Japanese" still living on the mainland, who write poetry in Japanese, but because of governmental restrictions their works never see the light of day.

In addition to the "Taiwan Thousand Leaves Anthology," the Goryu Book Store recently published Tarui Harue's [0987 3055 2504 1920] "Taiwanese Literature" which mainly introduces the works of Taiwan authors which were made when Japanese was considered the national language.

In the midst of the Taiwan fever in Japan, the "Taiwan Thousand Leaves Anthology" is only a very small item. because it is only the relatively older Japanese who would be interested in it. The truly broad and deep "mainstream" is embodied in the young Japanese who are now in their teens to 20 or 30 years of age. Among these younger Japanese a so-called "Taiwan Dynasty" has appeared; It is an infatuation with things related to Taiwan, an intensive close the doors and do not go out type study. They are the Taiwan hands, the Taiwan fans of the new age.

The reason these youngsters are fans of Taiwan is because they like Taiwan popular music, movies or computers. There are some who are concerned for the original inhabitants of Taiwan, the democratization of Taiwan, the environmental problems and so forth. The most unanimous reason is because they feel "Taiwan is powerful"! This type of "Taiwan Power" is, of course, not something that only 72 year old Li Teng-hui has. It resides in every person and in every corner of Taiwan generally. Tomorokoshi Juro [0781 0577 6745], who wrote and staged the play "The Palm Tree Seal" which is set in Taiwan, analyzed the sources of this power and the reason for his infatuation with Taiwan. Tomorokoshi Juro said: "Taiwan has the cutting edge of the most modern things, and at the same time has pre-modern things, and so it is full of power. Like there are huge tall skyscrapers and in between there are all these palm sap marks which could be mistaken for bloodstains, full of secret criminal coded messages. It is not like Japanese people who cannot overcome their economic development concepts, and who are oversupplied with ideas of hygiene and so have lost their power." (December 1994 at the party for the release of the motion picture "Orphaned Island".)

A good friend of Tomorokoshi Juro, Japanese film director Hayashi Kaisho [2651 3189 6272] began coming to Taiwan to make films three years ago. He first shot "Our Blood Is Black" which tells a story about a Japanese investigator and a Taiwanese gangster; now the two men are cooperating to translate Tomorokoshi Juro's play "Orphaned Island" into a movie, 90 percent of which will be shot in Taiwan. "Orphaned Island," which will be the first in a series of "Asian movies" by the two men, has as its background the case story of Iguchi Mariko [0064 0656 4176 3810 1311], a female Japanese college student who disappeared in Taiwan; as with the film "Me" neither film is a direct portrayal of Taiwan, but they allow people to feel Taiwan's fascination.

Most recently the Sanhiakunin Theater in Tokyo put on a Taiwan film festival and showed a hundred Taiwan movies (prior to this was the Korean Film Festival, with only 50 films shown). The quality and quantity of Taiwan films are also a powerful force which is enticing to Japanese youth.

The manager of a computer literature publishing house is running all over Japan, hoping to put together a Taiwan computer exposition for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands or even millions of Taiwan computer addicts which will be aimed at these (non-commercial) addicts. A film reporter for a large wire service eagerly became the general director of a "Convention for the Discussion of Original Residents."

Female author Kawasoe Keiko, who was once an exchange student in Beijing and who keeps a respectful distance from Taiwanese origins, wrote a book for the benefit of those who are puzzled by the Taiwan people's resourcefulness, humor, perception and possession of "world power" which this author considers an excellent introduction to Taiwan's culture titled "Taiwan! Forward! The Spy Brigade!" She says although Taiwan is small in dimensions, it is still huge. Recently at a preparatory meeting for the opening of the International Women's Conference in Yokohama, the Taiwan women were fluent in English, clear in their logic, were the epitome of style, and were another display of Taiwan power. [passage omitted]

**\*Political Vice Foreign Minister Fang Profiled**  
95CM0379A Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese  
2 Jul 95 p 2

[Article by reporter Yu Hui-chien (2456 1979 1017): "Fang Chin-yen (2075 6855 3508), the Emerging Dragon?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Fang Chin-yen, political vice foreign minister, calls himself a "silent" person; he



has never had much contact with the media. But recently, with the announcement that if Taiwan joins the United Nations, the Foreign Ministry, with the National Assembly's consent, may set up a 1 billion dollar fund to aid the underdeveloped nations; and also with his comments at the Legislative Yuan hearing on Taiwan's participation in the Bank of Asia's all-out capital enhancement, that so long as it complies with the principle that the Republic of China (ROC) is equal and not subordinated to the PRC and that practicalities are also taken care of that it would not matter under what name we join the United Nations, days of public exposure has made Fang Chin-yen the media focus. Fang, who was once the youngest ambassador of Taiwanese descent in the ROC's diplomatic history, is currently the only one of three vice ministers in the Foreign Ministry who is of Taiwanese descent. As rumor of cabinet reorganization runs rampant, will he, like a lying dragon emerging from his cave, become the next foreign minister should Chien Fu leave the ministry? People want to know.

Fang Chin-yen is a native of Nantou, Taiwan. When he was a political science student at Taiwan University, he won the school's Shujuan Award six years in a row. In 1955, he won top honors in the foreign ministry's entrance examine; then Foreign Minister Ye Kung-chao [5509 0361 6389] thought highly of him and promoted him. In 1972, at age 39, he was the first Taiwan native to be named ambassador and was appointed to Nicaragua. However, it was also there that he was countersued by local overseas Chinese and the group leader for "going too far" in his investigation of a case of corruption by an agricultural technology group under his jurisdiction. Although he was later found innocent, his career suffered a serious setback and he was sent to Britain as a delegate, and there he spent eight years. Subsequently, when Executive Yuan's Premier Lien Chan became foreign minister, it happened that the position of administration vice minister became vacant, and he was called home. Two years ago, he took over his present job as political vice minister.

Fang Chin-yen is fluent in nine languages, especially Japanese. Earlier, it was rumored that he might be named representative to Japan, but because he personally was not interested, the idea was abandoned. But it was also rumored that it was because he could not get along with the current representative, Lin Jin-chin [2651 6855 5449], that he was not offered the latter's job. In the last year, Fang has been the high-ranking official to receive the most foreign visitors. He started out from the "grass roots" and, despite repeated setbacks, he has worked his way up to political vice minister, and ap-

parently the climate is right for him to become foreign minister.

When Taiwan withdrew from the United Nations, Fang was consultant to our UN delegation. Our withdrawal from the United Nations was a personal blow. In the last 20 years or so, Fang has spent every minute of his time trying to find a way to dispel the erroneous idea that "China means Communist China"; he has always hoped that the ROC could return to the international arena with full dignity on equal footing as a sovereign nation. In the diplomatic report, the words "pragmatic diplomacy means we are what we are" are a direct quote from him. Fang is headstrong and steadfast, and he is very talented. The idea for the speech, "The Two Chinas in the Interim," delivered by Economic Minister Chiang Ping-kun [3068 0014 0981] at the Asia Pacific Economic Conference [APEC] meeting in Seattle two years ago was Fang's idea. Currently, he is also serving as the Foreign Ministry's leader of the special group mobilizing support for UN participation; he is playing an important role in our return to the United Nations. Fang Chin-yen, who always emphasizes the system, has received mixed reviews at the Foreign Ministry. Some people criticize him for being inflexible to the point of being unreasonable. In the eyes of his critics, his tendency to stick to the letter and to stress personal status and his officious moral principles make him an obstinate, bureaucratic, and rigid person. But those who like him point out that his style of emphasizing structure and his prudence are essential talents for those in the diplomatic service. He is always fair to his subordinates. When needed, he would not hesitate to be the bad guy; he never tries to placate his subordinates or the media. "In foreign diplomacy, security is a priority," and under that general principle, his superiors have great confidence in his ability to be tight-lipped and to keep secrets.

As far as his career is concerned, Fang Chin-yen had a much earlier start than Chien Fu; but he has gone through a tortuous path before coming back to the Foreign Ministry, and people like Chang Hsiao-yen [4545 1321 0917] and Cheng Chien-ren [4453 1696 0086] who previously had been his subordinates have gone ahead of him. With the recent rumors of cabinet reorganization in September, and the fact that upon his return from the "World Forum" in the United States, Chien Fu has once again being voicing his desire to quit. Will Fang Chin-yen be "resurrected"? Meanwhile, when Fang's wife, Madame Hsu Hui-ying [1776 5610 5391], was serving in the NONGFU HUI, she worked with President Li. Therefore, Li and Fang are very close, and he is also good friends with Lien Chan. He is educated and experienced. We will have to wait to see if, as "great minds mature slowly" on the career path, he will be the "star of tomorrow."



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